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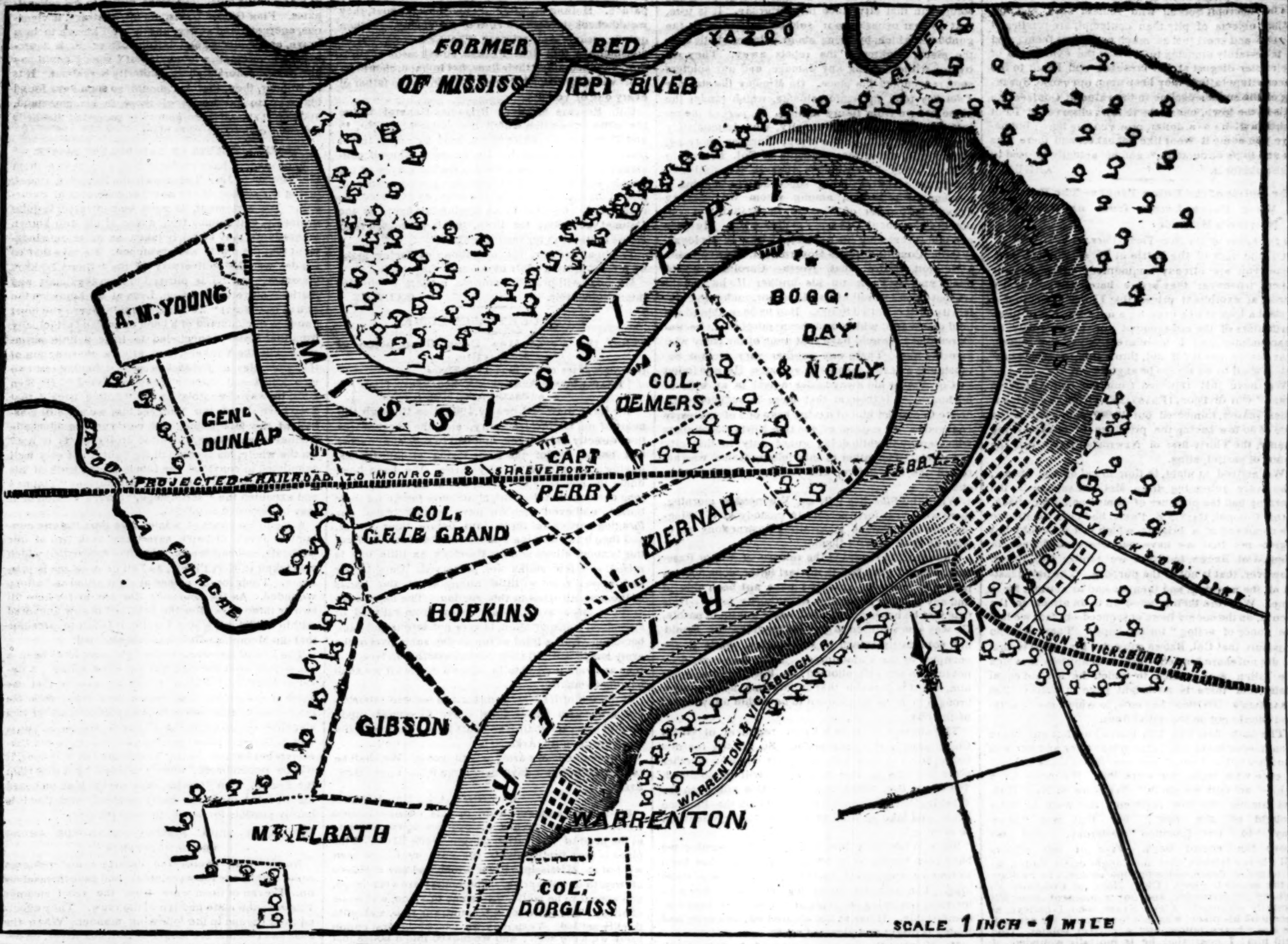
FARRAGUT'S NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Map Showing the Situation of Vicksburgh, Miss., Indicating the Cotton Plantations in the Vicinity, and Exhibiting the Topography of the Region.



THE CITY OF VICKSBURGH.

Vicksburgh, (Miss.,) which, according to the rebel telegrams, has been reached by Commodore Farragut's fleet, is situated about midway between New-Orleans and Memphis—its distance from New-Orleans being four hundred miles, and from Memphis three hundred and fifty. It is forty-five miles west from Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is located just below the Walnut Hills, in a bend of the river, and occupies an elevated position on the side of a hill, whose highest point is three hundred feet above the river; opposite the city the river is three hundred feet deep. The cotton country around is very fertile, and the most important article of export from Vicksburgh is cotton, of which it ships about 200,000 bales annually. The population of the city was, by last census, [illegible]. From Vicksburgh to Memphis the rebels have no defences of importance.

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE

Letters from the Scene of Operations in Virginia and the Southwest.

THE ADVANCE IN VIRGINIA.

On the Chickahominy—The Base of Gen. McClellan's Operations—Our Dead Heroes—Comparative Strength of the Opposing Armies—Capt. Ayres and His Expedition up the Pamunkey.

Advance of the Grand Army Beyond the White House, Tuesday May 20, 1862.

To-day's march will bring the army up to a point where a halt will be made with respect to more perfect and extended reconnoissances and a final settlement of those military plans which will secure to us a great victory and the possession of the Capital of the seceded States. A small portion of the army is within sight of the Chickahominy River, in addition to the brave yet watchful command of Gen. Stoneman. Since the battle of Williamsburgh, Gen. Stoneman has constantly been there, and five miles in advance of the main body, and has been successful in keeping Gen. McClellan well advised as to the retreat of the enemy and the strength of its rear guard. The Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Farnsworth, and the Eighth Regular Cavalry, have been nine days at a time without unsaddling their horses, even at night—always in readiness to move at a moment's notice. His command has now reached a point where it must wait until after the battle before it can go much further, or even succeed in pushing in the enemy's pickets more closely upon their main force. What the plans are for crossing the Chickahominy I cannot say. It crosses the railroad and old stage road to Richmond, while the intervening country between these two roads is swampy, but apparently not so much so as to wholly prevent the building of roads up to points along the river, where pontoon bridges can be thrown across with less loss of life than would result from similar attempts at the main points of travel. At all events, the Chickahominy must be crossed before Richmond can be occupied. It is expected that during the advance to-day the enemy will be met at different places in considerable force. It is well known that on our left they have heavy forces this side of the river. Their pickets, on the morning of the 17th, were stationed at St. Peter's Church, only 2¾ miles from the White House; and in pursuing this force across the Chickahominy, it is not at all improbable that a part of the bridges may be saved.

The White House is the base of Gen. McClellan's operations. Here the great dépôt of supplies for forage, commissary stores and ammunition is established. It seems as if the native contrabands would never cease their wonderment at our ships, steamers and gunboats, and immense supplies—but casting the negro aside and whatever Providence may have in view for him in this war, it does seem that if this war is pleasing to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, it can be so for no other reason than the fact that by it men of enterprise and judgment are becoming acquainted with the wealth of Virginia in the richness of her soil; in the extent of her pine and oak timber lands; in the deep inland rivers, and in her beautiful sites for cities, extending down to deep and broad harbors. The water at the wharf at West Point is eighteen feet deep in the shoalest place, and all along the York River and the Pamunkey the water privileges are all that could be asked for. Those who have traveled up the Rappahannock declare that the beauty of the scenery and the fertility of the land along the river, and the splendid sites for cities, surpasses similar scenes along the York and James Rivers. The war may be ended in three years and the troops disbanded, but thousands of them will contrive to stay here, and the influx of Northern capital, genius and numbers will, in the course of a few years, make all this bloody peninsula blossom like the rose. Hereafter the North can never lose its interest in this place. Thousands of brave men have come here from loyal homes never to return. All the way from Fortress Monroe up to Bottom's Bridge, their graves can be counted. Many of them have been buried deep in the woods at the feet of old trees, which serve as head-stones; some have been buried beside the graves of British officers who fell in the Revolution. In making graves for others beneath drooping willows, the bones and skulls of those who perished for Independence have been thrown up to the light once more; but by far the greater part of our brave slain have received on the field of battle a soldier's burial. In most cases little is left to identify the grave of any particular one, for hundreds are in the same, but the interest of surviving friends will settle and cling around these places, and will induce many to make permanent homes near the scenes of our great battles.

The force of the enemy defending Richmond may not reach 150,000 men, but good military judges here estimate it even higher. The strength of our own force at this particular juncture is hardly a subject for comment. If McDowell makes a good use of his forces, this army may thereby receive some strength; but when Banks' retreat, which we have just heard of here, is taken into consideration, together with McDowell's military prestige, I hardly think Gen. McClellan can expect much help from him. If McDowell and Banks are together able to keep the enemy from sweeping past them with a large force, and from taking Washington and holding it against us while Gen. McClellan is here, they will do well. Where we are now situated there is not the least necessity for living by foraging from the people, but in the mountain country, and at a distance from supplies, if I was a "General Commanding," I would make the rebel people support my army, levying first on those most anxious to have a guard stationed about their houses for protection. The excuse for Banks' retreat is that he was getting too far away from his supplies.

The telegraph has informed you of the expedition up the Pamunkey, under the command of Capt. R. B. Ayres, Chief of Artillery of Gen. Smith's Division, and of its important results. While this successful reconnoissance hardly adds a fresh laurel to Capt. Ayres' reputation, it is sincerely hoped that this favorable opportunity for recognizing his great military merit will not be allowed to pass by the Government. Capt. Ayres is undoubtedly the first artillery Captain in the American service. Since his graduation at West Point, ten or twelve years ago, his whole time and attention has been given to this branch of the service, and being a man naturally of great courage, gallantry and generosity, he exerts a profound influence over all under his command. At the battle of Bull Run, he covered the retreat of the army, and, instead of losing his battery, as has been stated, he brought to Washington with him two additional pieces to his battery, making eight. Capt. Ayres has not an acquaintance who would not hail his appointment as Brigadier-General as one of the best the President could make.

Col. Smalley, of the Fifth Vermont, and Lieut.-Col. Worthen, of the Fourth, and Major Stoughton, of the Fourth, have obtained short furloughs on account of sickness.

A.

Advance of Both Wings of the National Army—No Rebels on the Left Side of the Chickahominy—Movements of Our Gunboats—Sabbath Scenes.

Camp near White House, Va., Sunday, May 18, 1862.

The main body of the army having been concentrated at this, the last dépôt to be established before reaching Richmond, and the rearranging of the army into provisional corps of less size than under the previous organization having been perfected, we may now look for the last, and, of course, the decisive movement on the rebel capital.

There is no doubt of the withdrawal of all of the enemy's troops to a considerable distance beyond the Chickahominy, excepting a few scouts, who occasionally appear to watch our movements.

Even these show no disposition to interfere with the movements of our videttes, and for several days—on the right of our line, at least—there has not been even a skirmish of sufficient importance to be worthy of recording.

The usual vandalism of the rebels is exhibited in their flight across the Chickahominy, by remains of burnt bridges, &c. So far as the mere passage of the river is concerned, the right of our army will find no serious obstacle, as the stream, this far up, can be easily forded. The roads, as usual, however, will retard anything like rapid marching, even if prudence would dictate such movements.

To-morrow, the Divisions of Gen. Slocum (formerly Franklin's) and Smith, will be moved forward on the right, and Gens. Couch and Casey on the left. Before this letter will have reached you the main body of the army will, in all probability, be encamped on the left bank of the Chickahominy, and possibly be crossed over. It will then soon be known what the rebels intend, for unfortunately it rests entirely with them to say whether we shall have a fight or a foot-race. From the data now to be obtained it is hard to conjecture what the week will develop.

Some changes have recently been made in Gen. Fitz John Porter's Division, he having been assigned to the command of one of the provisional corps. Brig.-Gen. Morrell has temporarily been invested with command of the division, and Col. McQuade, of the Fourteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, acts as Colonel Commanding Second Brigade.

I am requested by members of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry to contradict the sensation rumor widely circulated through the papers after the battle of Williamsburgh, that two of their companies had been captured. They have had none of their companies captured, and propose to have none. The regiment is doing good service in the extreme advance, a post that shows at once the confidence placed in them.

Arrangements have been perfected by which mail facilities are afforded to the different regiments. A regular Post-office, under the charge of Mr. Perkins, of the Fourth Michigan, is established, where the mail is received daily and distributed to the various regiments. Mr. Eckert, Superintendent of the telegraph lines, by his commendable energy, also sees that the wires keep pace with the army, and before the week ends we hope to see the Richmond and York River Railroad supplied with rolling stock from the North to replace that destroyed by the enemy.

The Pamunkey River with its devious windings answers all purposes at present for transportation, but the railroad will be needed as we diverge from its course. I am informed that this river can be navigated to a point forty miles above the White House. The *Currituck*, Capt. Shankling, has already been up a distance of 20 miles without meeting with any serious interruption. On the last trip a portion of the Sturges Rifles were sent along to be used in case of finding straggling companies of rebels along the shore, but returned without meeting with any such good fortune. The boys were much disappointed, for, notwithstanding they occupy the enviable position of body guard to the General-in-Chief, they have so far not had the opportunity of paying their respects in person to the enemy.

It has been ascertained that most of the rebel fleet that for a while was visible around Yorktown was not destroyed at the time of the evacuation. Some few vessels were sunk to obstruct the channel of the Pamunkey, but most were run up that river to the extreme head of navigation, or up the Mattaponey.

The *Currituck* alarmed them somewhat by her appearance above here yesterday, and undoubtedly induced the burning of the greater part.

SUNDAY IN CAMP.

The scenes in and around the numerous camps this morning were indeed impressive. The morning was beautiful, and notwithstanding the plain was covered with an army of immense magnitude, yet a quiet Sabbath stillness seemed to pervade the entire camp. The regular Sunday morning inspection over, the various bands collected around the respective regentalim headquarters, and from every direction came swelling forth on the still morning air the majestic tones of old and familiar choral anthems. The pageantry of war for the time was laid aside, and many a thought turned upon the loved ones at home, where, perhaps, the same devotional airs were being chanted in praise to Almighty God. I chanced to be in the camp of Col. Woodbury's Regiment, the Fourth Michigan, at the commencement of morning services. The regiment was marched out by companies to an open space in front of the Colonel's tent, the band meanwhile playing that grand air "America." When properly arranged, the Chaplain, Dr. Strong, read the morning service of the Episcopal Church, after which he delivered an impressive and truly eloquent discourse, upon a text so peculiarly appropriate that I cannot forbear inserting it here.

> "And it shall be when ye are come nigh unto the battle, that the priest shall approach, and speak unto the people,
>
> And shall say unto them, Hear, O Israel, ye approach this day unto battle against your enemies; let not your hearts faint, fear not, and do not tremble, neither be ye terrified because of them;
>
> For the Lord your God is he that goeth with you, to fight for you against your enemies to save you."—Deut. xx.

I looked in the faces of these stalwart, rugged sons of the Northwest, and thought how many hearts are now offering up fervent petitions to God for their safety in their quiet, peaceful Peninsular State, while they, on another peninsula whose every acre is made to tremble with the heavy tread of monster armies, are daring danger in every form for the sake of a once happy nation. This is but one of many impressive scenes that were to be witnessed in the Army of the Potomac this lovely Sabbath morning.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

A party of National pickets have just come in, bringing with them a drove of quadrupeds that it would take a scientific naturalist some time to properly classify. A hasty inspection leads me to believe that they are worn-out horses, mules, or mustangs—perhaps all three of them. They were abandoned by the retreating rebels in their flight across the Chickahominy.

W. W. C.

A Hard March from Cumberland—A Night Reconnoissance—The Victory of our Troops at West Point—Individual Bravery, etc.

White House, Headquarters Gen. McClellan, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

The telegraph has already informed you that Gen. McClellan and the main body of the army of the Potomac have encamped at this point. The march from Cumberland here was a most fatiguing one. The rain and the heavy artillery and the numerous trains of wagons so cut up the roads as to have made them almost impassable for the infantry. Gen. Porter's Division were forced to bivouac in the woods on the march to White House on Thursday night, in a drenching rain. Gens. Smith and Franklin's Divisions reached here in advance, and escaped in some measure the storm and the mud. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the fatigue and exposure, the men are in fine spirit, and seemed as happy as crickets.

Gen. Stoneman's headquarters is at Dr. Macoon's farm, about three miles above. His cavalry scouts have been engaged in reconnoitering the enemy, who are in force a short distance in the advance. Several skirmishes have taken place, and some few prisoners captured, and our cavalry continue to drive in the rebel pickets, who fall back slowly and unwillingly.

The New-York Forty-third, Col. Vinton, went out on a reconnoissance on Thursday night, in company with a squadron of cavalry, and proceeded some five miles beyond this point, on one of the side roads leading in the direction of Chickahominy Creek. Two companies, under command of Maj. Ben. Baker, Adjt. Bogart, Capts. John Wilson and Griffin. They advanced slowly and cautiously up the road, while the rain poured down in torrents, until they almost stumbled upon a rebel battery. They retired hurriedly, the enemy sending several shells after them to light up their retreat. The regiment returned to quarters yesterday morning, every man as wet as "a drowned rat," and as happy as a contraband at a rural dance.

Gen. McClellan will make this point, I am inclined to believe, his headquarters for a short time. It will be the base of operations on Richmond. The Pamunkey River to this point is navigable for vessels drawing from 12 to 15 feet of water. The fleet here would astonish you, and the bustle and activity along the banks of the river would remind you of the vicinity of Piers Nos. 1 and 2 North River. Brigs, schooners, sloops, pungys, barges, canal-boats, steam-tugs, steamers and steamships, gunboats, and all kinds of sailing and steam vessels crowd the stream, filled with commissary and ordnance stores. The scene is remarkably lively and confounding to the "colored population" in these parts.

The "White House" is a plain frame building, with wings. It is modern-built. The grounds are laid out with some taste, for a Virginia planter's residence. The garden is well stocked with vegetables. The West Point and Richmond Railroad crosses the Pamunkey about two or three hundred yards above.

I inclose you Gen. Newton's official account of the battle of West Point, which you will have seen by the extracts from the Richmond papers was a hard-fought struggle, and the enemy suffered severely. They admit a loss of over two thousand. Gen. Newton is perhaps more entitled to the honor of this victory than any other man. He and Gen. Slocum, of Syracuse, had the entire planning of the battle. Newton's Brigade, it will be seen, went into the work like veterans, and did it like men familiar with fighting. No two Generals in the army will give a better account of themselves than Slocum and Newton. The men of the different brigades have full confidence in their courage and ability.

Some of the incidents of the fight are rather interesting. Capt. Montgomery's escape is highly romantic, and will form a lively chapter for some of our weeklies. As Gen. Franklin came on the ground, late in the afternoon, he discovered a soldier scrambling up the sand-bank, and hailed him. "What are you doing there, Sir; where is your regiment?" thundered the General. "Looking for it," responded the private. "Where did you come from?" inquired the General. "From that transport, yer honor, and I paid the fellow three dollars to bring me over, so that I could take a hand in the fight." "You're a brave fellow," remarks the General, "and I will see you cared for." He was directed to his regiment. The General subsequently ascertained that this man was so anxious to take part in the fight that he paid the boatman three dollars to land him so that he might take a hand in. Gen. Franklin sent him a five-dollar gold piece, and promises to reward him for his bravery. He belonged to the Thirty-first Regiment, Col. Pratt, and a member of Capt. Fuller's company. His name, I learned, is Evers.

Lieut. H. G. Babcock exhibited great bravery. After being shot down he supported himself against a tree, and urged on his men until from the loss of blood he fell exhausted.

Gen. Franklin, at the close of the fight, rode up close to the front with Gen. Newton and his Staff. Just as they had taken a sightly position a shell from the enemy, as a sort of parting card, lighted almost in the midst of the party and bounded off, exploding in the woods and doing no damage.

The gallantry and dogged courage of the Thirty-second New-York, Col. Matteson, and also of the Thirty-first New-York, Col. Pratt won the admiration of their Generals and partners in the fight. Both Gen. Franklin and Gen. Newton compliment Col. W. H. Young, of the Eighteenth New-York, for the intrepidity and coolness of his men in advancing firmly on the enemy and receiving volley after volley without flinching an inch. The escape of this regiment under the enemy's fire is regarded as most extraordinary and miraculous. The highest military perfection of a soldier is to be cool and firm under the enemy's fire, and only to fire at the word of command. Gen. Newton, we learn, has recommended Col. Young to be brevetted.

The New-York Twenty-seventh, part of the New-York Sixteenth, the Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, First New-Jersey and Fifth Maine, behaved with commendable bravery. The individual acts of heroism in this battle should be written. They would make one of the most interesting chapters of the war. Maj. Wm. Russell, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Newton, while riding to deliver an order to Col. Pratt, who was in the thickest of the fight, had a narrow escape. His elegant moustache was taken off by a Minié ball almost as smoothly as Cristadora, of the Astor House, could do it. No one can say that he has not "smelt powder."

The army, I think, will not move from here for several days. The men will rest, recruit and be fresh for a fight, which, in the minds of manp here, will not take place. By looking at the map you will see where Gen. McClellan is heading. Another move will take him on the left flank of the enemy and Richmond. It is my impression no fight will occur at Bottom's Bridge. The centre of the army will hold them until McClellan nearly surrounds them. There is only one way for them to escape, and that is by the Dansville outlet. The great body of the rebels cannot escape in that direction. They may, however, be able to cross over to Petersburgh, unless our gunboats can prevent them.

Secretary Seward had a long and confidential interview with Gen. McClellan on Wednesday at Cumberland. What the nature of the conference was I am unable to state. They were alone for nearly two hours, and, of course, all sorts of speculations are rife in regard to the interview.

H. J. H.

Within Hearing of Richmond Bells—Position of Our Forces Last Saturday—Reconnoissances—Traces of the Rebels.

Baltimore Store, Va., Saturday, May 17, 1862.

I have been to-day within the sound of the bells of Richmond, now cast into cannon and guarding the passage of the Chickahominy. I was, in truth, almost near enough to have heard them, had they still hung in the church towers to call the people of the rebel Capital to yesterday's sad assemblage for fasting and prayer. Less than fifteen miles divided between me and the promised city, and with another two hours of travel I might have reached it, but it is not yet safe to venture so far.

This main road to Richmond is now held by our troops beyond New-Kent, nearly up to Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy. Yesterday morning the Thirty-sixth New-York and the Seventh Massachusetts, of Couch's Division, advanced as far as this place, driving in the enemy's pickets before them. The remainder of the division followed toward evening, and pickets were thrown out on all the side roads that night, and every precaution taken; but, beyond a few pickets, nothing was seen of the enemy. This morning Col. Gregg, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, supported by several regiments of infantry, including the Seventh Massachusetts, Col. Russell, and the Twenty-third Pennsylvania, Col. Neale, made a reconnoissance to within half a mile of Bottom's Bridge, clearing the road before him of the few rebel scouts remaining on this side of the river. A small party of their cavalry were in sight during most of the day, but manage to keep beyond the reach of our troops.

As the reconnoitering party drew near the river two distinct explosions were heard, followed by smoke, in the direction of Long Bridge and Bottom's Bridge. This was supposed to indicate the destruction of these two bridges, but the reconnoissance was not extended sufficiently far to discover this with certainty, owing to the fire by several pieces of artillery which opened on them from the opposite side of the Chickahominy. As near as could be judged, the fire came from a fixed battery, and it is reported by the residents of the vicinity that the rebels have been busy erecting defences at this point, and declare their determination to vigorously dispute the passage of the stream. They are reported to be in force at Bottom's Bridge, though it was impossible to learn anything satisfactory in regard to their numbers, one "intelligent contraband" assuring us that there were fifteen hundred Confederate troops at that place.

It is evident from the traces found along the line of this advance, that the rebels have, for some time, had nothing more on this side of the river than a corps of observation, who were only waiting for the advance of our troops in any force to make good their retreat, which they have done yesterday and to-day.

Many of the houses on this road were found hastily deserted by their inhabitants, some of whom fled in anticipation that this vicinity was to be made the scene of a fight between the two forces. I write this in the house of Dr. Tazewell Tyler, the son of the late Ex-President Tyler, now a surgeon in the rebel army. Everything about the premises show the haste in which the former occupants took their departure. An attempt was made to pack up the furniture, but the work was left half finished, nothing, apparently being carried off. The carpets in some of the rooms, still remain on the floor, the sheets upon the beds, the scent bottles on the boudoir, and everything is left, apparently, almost in the same state as when last occupied by the young ladies of the family.

PIERREPONT.

Eighteen Miles from the Rebel Capital—Bottom's Bridge—Explorations—Vitality of Secession—The Church where Washington was Married.

On Black Creek, within Eighteen Miles of Richmond, Saturday Evening, May 17, 1862.

The head of our army is now at Bottom's Bridge on our left, and at Black Creek on our right. The troops under the immediate command of Gen. Peck proceeded to the former position this morning, while Gen. Stoneman's Brigade advanced in force, at nearly the same time, to the latter place. The Sixth United States and the Eighth Illinois Cavalry are, as usual, in the van on the right wing of the army. As mentioned in the letter preceding this, the Eighth Illinois has been bivouaced on the ground they at present occupy since Thursday morning. Two bridges, one crossing the railroad and the other Black Creek, and which were both destroyed at the time the rebels fell back, are now in the course of reconstruction, and will be completed by to-morrow morning. Bottom's Bridge was also destroyed by the rebels. The enemy retreated during the night, and at last accounts had fallen back to within ten miles of Richmond, and five miles beyond Bottom's Bridge. This last flight of the rebels was hardly anticipated by us, for it was assuredly announced by various individuals who had recently been in their camps, and who appeared to be well informed as to their movements, that a stand would certainly be made at Chickahominy River. The motion of our gunboats on James River will probably be urged as the cause of the abandonment of this line of defence.

It is reported at headquarters that our gunboats on James River have reached a point within six miles of Richmond. Some heavy firing was heard last night in that direction—supposed to be our gunboats shelling the woods.

The Eighth Illinois Cavalry has penetrated the country four miles beyond Black Creek, but neither rebels nor earthworks of any description were discovered at the time of the reconnoissance.

To-day, our gunboats ascended Pamunkey River, a distance of twenty-five miles, being within eighteen miles of Richmond. The transport *Seth Low*, having on board two guns of Ayres' Battery and two companies of the Eighth U. S. Infantry, under command of Major Willard, and the Sturgis Rifles, under command of Capt. Steele, accompanied by the gunboat *Currituck*, left the White House landing at an early hour, and proceeded cautiously up the river. No obstructions were encountered until within a half a mile of the distance made, when several sunken trees, forming a blockade, were discovered. After some manœuvering, the vessels managed to pass the obstructions, and, upon running up a short distance further, the rebel steamer *Logan* was discovered in the advance on fire. Several schooners and small vessels were also seen burning, and in a sinking condition. A landing was effected by our men on a swampy piece of ground, and a march of about one mile was made along the bank. None of the enemy were seen in the vicinity. Some contrabands stated that the rebels set fire to the vessels that morning, and then left for Richmond. They also said that the vessels contained 20,000 bushels of corn, which was totally consumed. On the passage up the river several farm-houses were noticed along the banks. They were surrounded by contrabands who manifested great amazement, not unmingled with delight, at the sight of our vessels. The white inhabitants, if any about, did not make their appearance.

As an evidence that secession doctrine is not wholly extinguished in this section of country, although the rebels have constantly met with reverses, it may be related that when the Sixth United States Cavalry left their quarters on Macon Hill this morning, several of the officers approached Dr. Macon, the proprietor of the ground, for the purpose of bidding him adieu. The Doctor did not hesitate to express himself heartily delighted at being relieved of their presence, notwithstanding, according to his own admission, they had saved his premises from utter ruin, and covertly intimated that his sympathies continued favorable to the South. In addressing your correspondent, who was present at the above interview, the Doctor wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not a Union man, but stood upon his own ground—referring to his secession sentiments. He pointed to his extensive range of land covered with growing wheat and corn, and despairingly asked who would reap the harvest when his slaves were taken from him. In reply, he was told that the people whom he then considered slaves, would doubtless be willing to perform the labor for a fair remuneration. This phase of the case was by no means consoling to the Doctor, and he expressed a desire to be an inhabitant of a foreign country, which he seemed to think would relieve him of all his perplexities and trials.

I visited to-day St. Peter's Church, which is recorded in history as being the same in which the marriage ceremony of Washington was performed. The structure is situated on a knoll about twenty yards from the main road leading to Richmond, and three miles in a southwest direction from the White House. It is built of brick after the Elizabethian style of architecture, and shows numerous signs of age. The church has been repaired several times since the date of its building, and was shingled some five years ago. It contained a pulpit which looked quite modern, and several wooden benches. The spot is very secluded, there being but three houses in sight. Companies K and L, of the Fifty-sixth New-York Regiment, under command of Capt. William M. [illegible], of Brooklyn, were stationed to guard the premises.

WHIT.

The White House Farm—Its Situation and Characteristics—Activity of the Contrabands—Loyal Indians—Reports from Richmond.

White House Farm, Within Twenty-five Miles of Richmond, Monday Evening, May 12.

The advanced force of our army are now bivouacked at a place called the White House Farm, which is situated on the western bank of the Pamunkey River, about eighteen miles above West Point, and within twenty-five miles of Richmond.

The district derives its name from a white house and the large area of ground, covering 7,000 acres, attached to it, all of which property is owned by W. F. U. Lee, a Colonel in the rebel army.

In my letter of yesterday, I briefly alluded to this place, but am enabled this evening by personal observation to add some further particulars. The farm is probably one of the most extensive and lucrative of any in Virginia. Its situation is indeed admirable, having [illegible] for its distance border the Pamunkey River, and for its extent a long range of woods, a large portion of the intervening space being cleared land. As before remarked, the property is owned by Col. W. F. U. Lee, whose wife is a descendant of Washington. Mrs. Lee abandoned the premises last Saturday morning, and proceeded to Richmond, taking with her about one hundred slaves, and leaving on the grounds about one hundred and fifty. An overseer is left to take charge of the premises, also of the slaves who stay behind. Upon the arrival of our troops, 7,000 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of corn were discovered in buildings attached to the residence.

In a conversation with the negroes I was informed that the overseer has been, until quite recently, an officer in the rebel army. I found him to be of a taciturn disposition, and could gather little information from him, when that subject was proposed. The slaves, however, are very communicative, and expressed great pleasure at the sight of our troops. Notwithstanding they were called together this morning, and cautioned by the overseer not to give or sell anything whatever to our men upon penalty of punishment, they have been exceedingly active during the day in cooking for our soldiers, and otherwise attending to their requests. Several of the slaves pushed their boats into the river this morning, and returned with large quantities of shad, which they disposed of to our men for 20 and 25 cents a piece, receiving gold and silver in payment. Their eyes glistened at the sight of coin, many of the negroes averring that nothing but Confederate notes had been in circulation in the vicinity for over nine months.

The chief products of the place have been corn, wheat, potatoes and tobacco.

The Richmond and York River Railroad crosses the river about half a mile above the house by means of a bridge 700 feet in length. This bridge the rebels crossed last Saturday on their retreat to Richmond, and when safely over destroyed it by fire. When I visited it this morning the smoke was still rising. A wharf near the bridge, and extending into the river some thirty feet, was also partially consumed. A depot, telegraph office and post-office, all in one building, situated on the railroad a few yards from the river were noticed. Upon entering the building I discovered nothing but musty straw which had been slept upon, and several scraps of paper which were without interest. In the immediate vicinity a tract of burnt ground indicated the destruction of some property—probably forage, as a few bales of husks, some of which were blackened, were piled up a short distance from the spot.

The White House itself is a commodious, neat-appearing dwelling, of two stories in height. Most of the furniture has been removed. A few books, and some portraits and paintings, were boxed up to-day and taken in charge by Capt. T. H. Patterson, commanding the gunboat *Chocura*, he making a memorandum of the articles and giving a duplicate copy to the overseer. A small piece of paper, bearing the following inscription, was pinned on the casing of an inner door: "Northern soldiers, who profess to reverence Washington, forbear to desecrate the house of his first married life, the property of his wife, now owned by her descendants. (Signed,)

A granddaughter of Mrs. Washington."

Beneath the inscription was penned the following: "Lady: A Northern officer has protected your property in sight of the enemy, and at the request of your overseer."

The original house in which Washington paid his addresses to Miss Custis, and in which he lived during the first years of his married life, was destroyed by fire some years since, and the present house was erected upon the site. Tradition relates that Washington was married at a church which is situated a mile and a half from the White House, and as it is now within the rebel lines, I am necessarily obliged to reserve a description of it for another letter.

I neglected to mention in the proper place, that a hot-bed, containing a variety of choice and beautiful flowers, is attached to the house, and elicits the admiration of all who look within it.

Our gunboats are now in the river, nearly opposite the house. Yesterday some shots were fired into the woods to disperse the rebels. I could distinctly see the rebel pickets to-day.

Directly opposite the ground upon which I am now located is Indian Island, which covers 700 acres of ground, and is inhabited by 75 Indians, men, women and children. The tribe acknowledge a chief named Sterling Bradley, and subsist principally by hunting and fishing. The rebels impressed most of the males into their service, but they have all, with the exception of one, managed to escape and return to their homes on the island. They profess to be strong Union people, and express much antipathy toward the rebel followers. A brother of the chief, who returned from Richmond last Thursday, having run the picket line, came into camp this afternoon, and astonished us by his accurate knowledge of the events which had recently transpired. He stated that the rebels had drafted every servant far and near to work on fortifications that they were throwing up near Chickahominy River, and had heard the leaders say they intended to make a stand at this point. The rebels had built breastworks at Rockett's, Shochre Hill and Church Hill, in Richmond, but at the time he left the guns had not been mounted. Two batteries, of six pieces each, one on each side of the main road, 1½ miles south of Richmond, had been erected. The Tredegar Iron Works, also the bank funds, and valuable State and private papers and documents, had been removed South. Some of the inhabitants had left the city, but the major part were Union people, and hailed with delight the near approach of our army. In Richmond, beef was selling for 40 cents per pound; bacon, 75 cents; coffee, $1; sugar, 33 cents; and salt, $10 per bushel. Flour was the only cheap commodity, which sold for $8 per barrel.

WHIT.

Advance from Williamsburgh—The Natives—Scenes—Anecdotes—Incidents.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

First Brigade, Hooker's Division,
Williamsburgh, Wednesday, May 14, 1862.

To-morrow, at 6 o'clock, A. M., this brigade, which has been held in the rear, under Gen. Grover, Military Governor of the town, takes up its line of march to join the division from which it is detached. The wounded have been sent North, and the sick are to remain here in hospital until they can join their regiments, or be removed to other places. The town is to be placed under a cavalry guard. Everything is quiet, and there is no likelihood of its being disturbed for some time to come. The male population are mostly in the rebel army—some voluntarily, others through impressment.

There have been but two Union families in Williamsburgh since the State went over to rebellion, and they have been driven out, and their property taken by the rebels, and used as their necessities or inclinations dictated. Both, I learn, were from New-York; one prosecuting a large mercantile business with the surrounding country, the other an eminent lawyer named Lemuel Borden. Since the success of our arms here the latter has returned. He has been firm and unequivocal in his Union sentiments, and has been twice driven from his home with his family, and suffered all manner of indignities. On the last occasion, the mob surrounded his house and threw stones in at the windows, driving him forth in the night. To-night he was serenaded by the band of the Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, and although he himself was absent, his family representatives, his daughters, complimented the Union cause in sentiments of no measured praise, and would suffer a thousand times rather than yield one iota their affection for the Union and its cause.

The wounded rebels are dying off here very fast—from six to eight deaths occurring almost daily. They have every attention which our Surgeons can afford them, and their gratitude and the touching sincerity with which it is expressed often brings tears to the eyes of the beholder, and the feelings of remorse which many of them express and exhibit when, by a few gentle words, convinced of the delusion which has been practiced upon their too credulous natures, is pitiful to behold. Some poor wretches literally weep their life away in sorrow at their blindness and error. Others die cursing the leaders who have practised this impious jugglery upon them, and torn them from their homes and families to fight for a cause without even a name. The high officers are less open in their condemnation, but are unanimous in their declaration that their cause is now irretrievably lost. Virginia was to be the battle ground, and upon its soil was to be decided the success or failure of the rebellion. Their strongholds had successively fallen into our hands, and with an apparent ease which had completely bewildered all classes engaged.

One of the prisoners [illegible] the fate of a Sergeant of the [illegible] Massachusetts Regiment, who deserted his post [illegible] supposed to have gone over to the enemy. It was reported in the rebel camp that he came into their lines with the purpose of giving information and turning renegade, but was distrusted and taken to the rear of their army, and hung as a spy near Williamsburgh. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and enlisted at Braintree, Mass.

There are some apprehensions entertained that stragglers from the rebel army have formed themselves into guerrilla parties, and are lurking in the woods about us. A private of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment named Cammel, was found dead in the woods, about a mile from his encampment, shot in several places. He was discovered beneath a pile of brush, whither he had crawled and died attempting to bind up his wounds. Another, a member of Company E, Eleventh Massachusetts, came into camp this afternoon, having received a wound in his arm from a pistol while in the same woods.

The decrepit Secesh who remain here, and are rather objects of pity than contempt, are privileged to snap and snarl just as much as pleases them; and it is certainly amusing to witness the exhibitions of their utter disgust at our presence and listen to the queer vituperations they heap upon our cause. Speaking of the sudden decline in the value of Confederate bills in the town, one of the fellows observed, "'Taint worth a d—n on a dollar, now you are here; but before you came it went like hot cakes, and there was no end to its circulation," and he actually refused to take gold for it.

ARGUS.

The Spirit of the Union Troops—The Battle of West Point—Letter from an Officer of Newton's Brigade.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of the fact of the battle at West Point, I presume you are already acquainted, although your papers, whenever they arrive here, are so readily seized, at exorbitant prices, that I have been unable to steal a look at one even for a moment; but of some particulars of the engagement you may possibly be unacquainted, and I therefore give you this scrawl. If available, use it; if not, throw it in the waste basket—I shall by no means be angry.

We have just returned from the battle at West Point. Our division, (Franklin's,) from one and another reason, numbered but 10,000 men; but in the face of so few having the privilege of engaging the enemy, the Thirty-first of Newton's Brigade had the honor of participating.

We arrived at night, in time to cut off the enemy, who were retreating from McClellan, and in the morning had the pleasure of commencing the attack.

Our Colonel, Calvin E. Pratt, had been detailed to the command of a brigade, which fact we could but regret—not that we have not every confidence in Lieut.-Col. Brown, but that we idolize Col. Pratt. However, that is not to the purpose. The battle lasted all the morning, and then we had to retreat, for a time. We were then ordered up to an attack in the woods; on the enemy there ensconced—in fact we had the honor of acting "forlorn hope." There was no exposure that Col. Brown subjected his troops to that he did not share himself—there was no glory to which the fallen are entitled to which he has not equal claim, and there is no bright page in history, that Franklin's Division has now, to which the Thirty-first should not be the initial lines.

The balls flew like hail around us, but our brave men heeded them not. One officer after another was shot down, but I could not see that it made any difference with those that were left. We came for a fight—"an' faith we got it." We were at Bull Run, and among the few regiments that were in order brought off the field; but that was "boys' play" to our position yesterday. And we drove the enemy back. Five of our officers fell; brave fellows, that no danger could daunt, no certainty of death cause for one moment to hesitate in the march to glory. Capt. Heis, of Company E, refused to surrender, and but a moment after fell mortally wounded. Lieut. Klein, who, I believe, at once took his place, was not long among the exempt. He was a brave fellow, and a perfect soldier. God help him! I hear that he is mortally wounded. I trust it is not true, but I know that no circumstance could better please him than to know he had accomplished good to his country by his death. With the particulars of the death of others I am not yet acquainted. So soon as I am, I will advise you. I only know we did our best. My own company was for a time exposed to the hottest of the fire, but I had the—I had almost said *mis*-fortune to escape unharmed.

I shall make no attempt to inform you of the beauties (!) of a battle-field. It is not pleasant to see men that for a year you have been daily associated with, groaning in the agonies of death; it is not pleasant to see maimed limbs where you had last met perfect ones; to see death where you last met life and youth and health; but I *do* feel that it *is* and *will be* pleasant to die, in feeling that your death adds to the honor of your country and to the establishment of Right.

Yours, AN OFFICER,
Of the Thirty-first N. Y. S. V.
On a Drum-Head, Saturday, May 10, 1862.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Present Aspect of Affairs in this Department—A Skirmish with Rebel Cavalry—Gallant Conduct of the Third New-York Cavalry—Affairs at Washington, N. C.—Arrest of Secessionists—A Protracted Storm—New School at Newbern, &c.

Newbern, N. C., Saturday, May 17, 1862.

Although nothing of special interest or importance has transpired in this vicinity since my letter of the 12th inst., yet I will continue the record of the expedition. If my letter presents no features worthy of particular notice, the readers of the Times must be content with what it may contain, and hope that the future may be more prolific of noteworthy events. There is every reason to believe that the dullness which has fallen upon us since the capture of Fort Macon, will soon be relieved by important movements of the military and naval forces employed in sustaining the cause of the Union, and suppressing the rebellion in the Department of North Carolina. The recent victories of Gen. McClellan, and the evacuation of Yorktown and Norfolk by the rebels, have, perhaps, made some change in our programme, and may hasten the termination of the campaign; but there is, nevertheless, some work for us to do, and more victories to achieve, before this State can be restored to its allegiance. The enemy still manifest a disposition to annoy us, and yet hold Wilmington and its forts, and have not yet been driven from Kingston, Goldsborough and Raleigh. They are alarmed and disheartened by the steady progress of the Union cause, and must see the handwriting on the wall which tells them that they have been tried in the balance and found wanting in everything requisite to constitute and maintain them as a nation. Yet they will struggle on for a season, until the constantly contracting folds of the anaconda have so completely crushed them that they can no longer continue the contest.

This week has witnessed no active fighting, except a skirmish between the Third New-York Cavalry and a detachment of rebel cavalry, on the Trent Road, about eighteen miles from this city. On Wednesday morning a strong force of infantry and cavalry was sent out to surprise and capture a party of rebel cavalry which was known to be gathered at a point on the Trent Road, between Newbern and a small village called Trenton. They proceeded for some miles, until they reached a house which was known to have been used as the headquarters of the gang, and where it was hoped they might be surprised. It was found, however, that in some way they had been made aware that they were to be attacked, and the house was found to be deserted. It was burned, to prevent its use by them hereafter. The party continued the march for some two or three miles further, in hopes of coming up with them. A party of about thirty cavalry were in advance of the main body. The rebels had concealed themselves in the woods beside the road, and allowed these to pass. When they had fairly got by they suddenly dashed into the road behind them, thus cutting them off from the main body. They immediately fired upon this small body, taking them by surprise. Perceiving the object of the manœuvre, the party, which was under the command of Major Fitzsimmons, instantly turned and charged upon the enemy, and cut their way through them. The fighting for a short time was very desperate, but nothing could withstand the fierce shock, and the [illegible] obliged to give way, and fled, leaving [illegible] in the woods where they had fallen. Nine [illegible] were left, [illegible] numbered about one hundred. Two prisoners were also taken, one of whom is thought to be mortally wounded. Our men fought like heroes, and thus saved themselves from capture. They were so far in advance of the main body, that the affair was over before it could come up. The rebels succeeded in capturing a Lieutenant and one private. Maj. Fitzsimmons was wounded pretty badly, though not dangerously. Private Bellows also had his left hand injured so badly as to necessitate its amputation. Another private was slightly wounded. This comprised the casualties on our side. At one time Maj. Fitzsimmons was made a prisoner, but succeeded in extricating himself.

The enemy were pursued for about a mile, but as it was found impossible to overtake them, the chase was abandoned, and the party returned to camp.

The conduct of the cavalry on this occasion is spoken of very highly. They are an excellent regiment, and a much needed addition to our forces.

I learn from Washington, N. C., that there has been no repetition of the cavalry attacks upon the soldiers in that city since last Saturday. It is true, that on that occasion our soldiers retreated to the gunboats, which, by firing about a dozen shells over the place, frightened the rebels away. They retreated without doing any damage, and our soldiers soon reoccupied the place. On Monday the steamer *Pilot Boy* took up reinforcements, which render the place secure from future attacks. A part of the reinforcements consisted of cavalry, who, immediately upon their arrival, at 1 o'clock, Tuesday morning, started out, under the command of Col. Potter, to capture some Secessionists that it was desirable should be arrested. They succeeded in making a number of prisoners, among whom was Alfred Stanly, a brother of Hon. E. R. Stanly, the proposed Provisional Governor of this State. He does not much resemble his brother, at least in his loyalty to the Constitution and Government. He expressed a fervent desire that North Carolina would open and swallow up his brother if he should set foot upon her soil as its Governor, under the authority of the United States. Had he been able to get hold of his gun, which had been misplaced, he declared that he would have shot some of the party who arrested him. There was another very violent Secessionist arrested, named Wm. Grice. He was found by Col. Potter hid away under a bed in an attic of his house. It is thought that there is sufficient evidence to convict him of having been one of the party engaged in the murder of the two North Carolinians who were shot while doing guard duty in that city last week. The father of this fellow Grice was arrested the day before, and they are both now in custody.

When the *Pilot Boy* left, on Wednesday morning, there were over forty persons in custody at Washington, and Col. Potter is awaiting instructions as to what he shall do with them.

The report in regard to the release of Mayor Respess, which I gave you in my last letter, does not appear to be correct. At least I have not been able to find any reliable foundation or authority for it. It is true that he has been released, but it was upon parole. He was also required to give his word that he would not voluntarily return to Washington, while it was occupied by the Union forces. This, however, does not impose any obligation on Col. Potter not to seize him, and it is probable that by this time he has been brought in, as he was known to be within a few miles of the city.

The attempt to raise a Union regiment of North Carolinians is still progressing. So far the recruits do not come in very fast, and it is doubtful whether more than one or two companies will be obtained. The *Pilot Boy*, which left again this afternoon for Washington, is to stop at the creeks on the Pamlico River, and take up what recruits for the regiment can be obtained.

Since Wednesday last and up to this morning we have been having very heavy rains. This has been at times accompanied by severe thunder and lightning. The rain for hours together came down in torrents, rendering the tents of the soldiers very uncomfortable. It has at last cleared off, however, and to-day is bright and pleasant again.

Mr. Vincent Colyer, ever anxious to be doing good, has established a school for the white children of this city, which is under the charge of a young lady who belongs here. The school has already thirty scholars, although it has been in operation but a few days. His school for the colored people is still kept up, and is doing much good.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to report that Col. Eglopstein, of the One Hundred and Third New-York, whose leg was severely wounded in a picket skirmish some time since, is getting along well. Through misinformation, I stated that his leg had been amputated. This was not the case, however, although at one time it was thought that amputation would be unavoidable. He is doing well, and his leg will be saved.

E. S.

GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

The Forward Movement—Cautious Advance—Narrow Escape of Gen. Pope's Division—The Cavalry Charge at Farmington.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Beyond Monterey, Tenn., Monday, May 12, 1862.

I have but little, if any, news to give, as since the last engagement at Farmington scarcely anything has occurred. The forces on this (the right) wing are steadily advancing toward Corinth, and have now proceeded so far that our pickets are within four miles of that somewhat famous place. If the enemy is there in force, and means to fight, the conflict cannot much longer be delayed. Everything seems to indicate that ere the close of the present week we will either occupy Corinth, or be the worst whipped army that ever was routed from a battle-field. The weather is clear, the roads dry and dusty, and consequently there are no great impediments to our getting along with considerable speed.

It is necessary to go very slowly in order that we may "feel" our way. Gen. Halleck seems to have adopted a safe method of advancing. The whole army does not move at once, by which it would be thrown into confusion, but a division or two advances a couple of miles, then another moves up and takes its proper position, until finally all are in line. Thus it results that the entire force, with the exception of the fractional portion in motion, is constantly ready for action. The division which advances never goes far enough to get out of reach of a prompt support from the main body. If attacked, it can fall back or be reinforced by the balance, as circumstances may require.

By this means there is no possibility of the National army ever being surprised—it is ever ready for instant action.

According to the statement of a deserter, Gen. Pope narrowly escaped on Friday last a very ingenious trap set for him by Beauregard. The rebels supposed that when the advance National force at Farmington was attacked, that it would be reinforced by the balance of the army of the Mississippi. In doing this, the National forces would have to pass through the swamp which separates them from Farmington.

The attacking rebel column had orders to attack the Nationals briskly, and then when they were reinforced by the balance of Pope's column to fall back slowly to a ridge some two miles west of Farmington, upon which they had posted an immense force of infantry and artillery.

In the meantime a force of 30,000 men was sent around the summit, with orders to come in Pope's rear as soon as he had passed through with his army. With the forces thus in front and rear of the National army, the rebels would have "gobbled" Pope up with the utmost ease, as Buell's army at the time was not within supporting distance.

This is the statement of a very intelligent deserter, and it bears considerable evidence of truthfulness. Fortunately, the plan was frustrated by Gen. Halleck, who gave positive orders that the advance, if attacked by the rebels, should fall back upon the main body. Beauregard will not catch our dark-skinned old chief either asleep or at Savanna—he is constantly wide awake and at his post. This time, if human sagacity and foresight can prevent it, there will be no mistakes, no blunders, no useless slaughter. Like McClellan, Halleck is a profound strategist, and not a human butcher. The monuments of his success will not be huge mountains of slain, nor will the [illegible] which record his brilliancies [illegible] his war is mainly an operation of the [illegible]

The charge made by the Iowa [illegible] Cavalry at Farmington, on *Friday* last, is pronounced by Gen. Stanley and others to be one of the most brilliant charges of the war. In approaching the battery they not merely were exposed to a heavy fire from its infantry supports, but they received four volleys from the battery itself. The first two were of shell—the first discharge bursting beyond the approaching cavalry, and the other short. The next load that came was several bushels, more or less, of grape, which passed a trifle too high, and was immediately followed by another, which struck among the horses' feet without greatly damaging the riders. It was this last discharge that proved so destructive to the steeds—disabling and killing not less than fifty. Iowa has added another to her laurels won by desperate gallantry during the present war.

The Forty-second Illinois, under the gallant Col. Roberts, (he who spiked the battery at No. 10,) also distinguished itself for coolness and bravery. When ordered to fall back, they did so under a terrible cross-fire of grape and shell, with all the regularity of a parade. Halting occasionally and facing about, they would check the onward rush of the enemy, and then quietly resume their retreat. Their coolness was so conspicuous, that Gen. Palmer, struck with admiration, galloped along their lines, hat in hand, shouting: "Brave Forty-second, I wish I could be the father of every one of you!"

Col. Roberts acted as Brigadier-General during the battle—a position which his gallantry at No. 10 and Farmington entitles him to hold by appointment from the Government. He exposed himself constantly with perfect *sang froid* to the hottest fire of the enemy, and when the last regiment, the Forty-second, passed through the gap, he in person commanded the rear guard. Several times during the fight, as the Colonel rode along the lines, the boys ceased their labors to "hurrah for the gunspiker!"

Taken altogether, the operations of Friday make up a most gallant affair of no mean magnitude.

My next will probably contain matters of greater interest than this.

GALWAY.

GEN. CURTIS' COLUMN.

What the Force Has Done—Occupation of Batesville.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Headquarters Army of the Southwest, Camp at Salem, Ark., May 1, 1862.

We have marched nearly 400 miles through the heart of an enemy's country, and the most of the time directly in his track, and had to subsist our army and horses under the most trying circumstances, having quite a large cavalry force. We have been under the necessity of having some Divisions make long detours that they might procure forage for their horses; and even then we have frequently had our foraging parties out three days before their return, and then bring nothing but corn in the ear. In fact, this is about all we get, for the stock, as little hay is raised, and few stalks are preserved. Oats, barley and wheat receive little attention at the hands of the agriculturists in this section. The *impedimenta* of a large army, when away from railroad or steamboat transportation, is very ponderous and cumbersome. Every third or fourth day some part of the army has to wait till their transportation arrives, and thus an average of 12 to 15 miles a day is all we shall be able to make.

If the fall of New-Orleans be true we will probably coöperate with forces from above to operate upon Memphis, as we shall take boats either on the White River or upon the Arkansas.

The health of our army is still good. We shall be reinforced in a few days by a large force under Gen. Steele.

Batesville, Ark., May 4, 1862.

Since the commencement of this communication we have moved into and occupy this town, which is at the head of navigation on the White River. This place is very pretty, and is the only one I have seen west of the Mississippi River which had any evidence of wealth or enterprise. The houses are very large, and appear to be well built—some of stone, and some of brick. The surrounding country is rich, and quite thickly settled. Yesterday we passed the first cotton press we have seen; and we moved into a house just vacated by its owner, a noted rebel. He only took a small portion of his furniture, and left the rest, with his cattle and negroes, to follow. They were all taken by our troops, and twenty-eight of the negroes were furnished with emancipation papers. Three we attached to "our staff" as cooks, &c. The others were started on their way, with furniture, clothing, and teams, North.

OPERATIONS OF OUR NAVY.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

After the Battle—Retiring Manner of the Rebels—Our Disabled Gunboats—Division of the Flotilla—Flag-Officer Davis Growing in Favor—Rebel Accounts of the Late Engagement—Highly Important from Memphis—Prospect of a Forward Movement—Sudden Death of a New-Yorker—Sensational Journalism, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

National Flotilla, Mississippi River,
Friday, May 16, 1862.

The interval between the fight of last Saturday and the date of this letter has been marked by an increased vigilance on our side and a growing insolence upon that of the enemy. For several days after the engagement, their gunboats would steam up the river, within full view of our vessels, and almost within range of our guns, but never out of range of their own on the fort, and flaunting the banner of treason in our faces, as it were, would move about in the most impudent manner, and then slowly retire. During the last forty-eight hours, however, they have not paid us a visit. They have probably concluded that discretion is the better part of valor.

REBEL FEARS OF LAND BATTERIES.

So long as the river remained at flood height, but little danger was to be apprehended on either side from land forces, for the surrounding country, especially on the Arkansas shore, was so submerged that the most daring scout even, would sometimes hesitate to make a reconnoissance. Occasionally, one more venturesome than the rest would make his way between the flotilla and the fort in a skiff with muffled oars, but while the country separating the opposing forces was covered with ten or fifteen feet of water, it was simply impossible for any considerable force to advance by land from either side with a view to a flank movement. Now, however, that the waters are rapidly subsiding, the rebels seem to have become possessed of the idea that our forces are about to erect a land battery on Craighead's Point, and for several days past they have kept up a vigorous fire on that most unattractive of spots. Every kind of projectile that could be hurled from artillery has been showered upon it, to prevent any such benevolent intention upon our part. But this, too, like the visits of their gunboats, has now ceased. They were wasting ammunition, but it took them a good while to find it out. When the hour for taking Fort Pillow arrives—and it is not very far distant—it will be done without the aid of land batteries.

CONDITION OF OUR DISABLED GUNBOATS.

After the engagement last Saturday, the *Mound City*, one of our injured boats, was found to be making considerable water, and was run on a "towhead," where she was soon pumped out. She probably could have been repaired here, as her injuries were slight, but it was deemed advisable to send her to Cairo, as the job could be better and more speedily done there. The shipwright superintending her repairs promises that she shall be in fighting trim again before the close of the present week.

The *Cincinnati*, which was towed to the Tennessee shore immediately after the engagement, settled in about ten feet water, and was not raised till yesterday. Her injuries are of a more serious character than those of the *Mound City*, but she can soon be repaired. She is now on her way up the river, and may be expected to resume her place in the flotilla within a fortnight or three weeks at furthest. The great difficulty to be encountered in her case is drying her hull, so that powder and percussion shell can be placed in it without becoming damp. As soon as this can be done, she will be again ready for service. Her place, in the meantime, has been supplied by the *Louisville*, which has been [illegible] Ky., for some time past.

THE FLOTILLA [illegible]

To insure [illegible] it has been divided into two divisions, the first composed of the *Benton*, *Pittsburgh* and *Louisville*, under the immediate supervision of Flag-Officer Davis himself, and the second composed of the *Carondelet*, *Cairo* and *St. Louis*, under command of Capt. Walke, of the *Carondelet*. The first division is on the Tennessee side of the river, and the second on the Arkansas side. This arrangement is regarded as a very judicious one, and in the event of an attack by either party, must result in great benefit to us.

POPULARITY OF FLAG-OFFICER DAVIS.

Flag-Officer Davis, since his arrival, has infused a new life into both officers and men. Already, he possesses their confidence to the fullest extent, and all feel that when he leads them to battle it will be to victory also. I would not be understood as implying that Commodore Foote did not enjoy that confidence, too, for he was the idol of every man on the flotilla; but for two or three months past he has been so very feeble that he was compelled to leave the execution of many of his most important duties to his subordinates. Flag-Officer Davis, on the contrary, is vigorous, energetic and active, and is well known to be a brave, accomplished and dashing officer. He is, moreover, a gentleman, a compliment I wish I could pay one or two others high in authority hereabout. It is no wonder, then, that he should so soon have found his way to the hearts of those in his command, and that it should be so generally conceded that he is the right man in the right place.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF SATURDAY'S BATTLE.

Your readers have probably had laid before them the dispatch of Jeff. Thompson to the Memphis *Appeal*, giving his version of the naval engagement of Saturday. His statement, it must be confessed, is quite moderate, and coming from a man of his well-known antecedents, may be fairly taken as an acknowledgment that the rebels were whipped. He says that as the day was the anniversary of the "Camp Jackson massacre," (as he is pleased to term the timely and patriotic movement of Gen. Lyon at St. Louis, on the 10th of last May,) "we Missourians"—Jeff., you must know, is in command of a band of ruffians principally from that State—"concluded to have a little scrimmage with the Yankees, and after a sharp action of thirty minutes, *we fell back to our post*, having lost two men killed and three slightly wounded." He then adds, by way of consolation for "falling back," that "we have shown the Yankees that we are still masters of the Mississippi, and can run the blockade whenever we choose." Rather droll that, is it not? On the whole, his account of the fight is not very well calculated to convince the rebels of the truth of his closing statements. As "we Missourians" planned and executed the "scrimmage," Jeff.'s version of it may be regarded as official.

A Memphis paper of a later date than the one containing Jeff's dispatch, says they sank two of our gunboats, and captured another (the *Louisville*,) which was taken to Fort Pillow, and all its crew made prisoners. Their loss is placed at eight killed and fifteen wounded. As the *Louisville* did not arrive here till two or three days after the fight, and is now anchored within a mile of where I write, it is fair to presume that the Memphis editor was misinformed.

The loss of the rebels in the fight must have been a great deal heavier than has yet been stated. A deserter from Fort Pillow yesterday asserts that *one hundred and eighty dead bodies were taken from the rebel rams on their return to that place*. Most of this slaughter occurred on the *McRae* or *Mexico*, as she is now believed to have been the ram that gave the *Cincinnati* her hardest butt. The boilers of this boat, it will be remembered, were exploded by a shot from the *Benton*. Our deserter says every man on board the ill-fated craft was badly scalded, and that it is hardly possible for one of them to recover.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS—STAMPEDE AMONG THE INHABITANTS.

No less than twenty-one deserters and refugees came within our lines yesterday, and gave themselves up. Eleven of them were from the rebel steamer *Victoria*—the mate and ten of the crew. They effected their escape in the following manner: When the boat had reached the mouth of Hatchee River, on her way from Memphis to Fort Pillow, they were ordered to take the yawl and a small barge and proceed up the Hatchee to a certain wood-yard for a load of wood, as the yards on the Mississippi have been pretty well stripped of that article. They started, towing the barge after them, till they were out of sight, when they tied it to a tree, and then continued up the stream till the backwater enabled them to strike the Mississippi again some distance below where the *Victoria* was lying. Crossing the river, they pushed on through the Arkansas swamps, reaching the flotilla yesterday morning. The mate is well known here by steamboat men, who place the utmost confidence in his statements.

He says the panic in Memphis is fearful. Every third house in the city is deserted; people are packing up and leaving for the interior by hundreds, and those who remain are in a fair way to starve. Provisions of all kinds are enormously high and scarce, and no money is in circulation but Confederate scrip, which those who have anything to sell are greatly disinclined to accept. The city has been drained of everything eatable for the subsistence of the army at Corinth; the rebel authorities are daily impressing able-bodied men—indeed, they do not seem to care much whether a man is able-bodied or not, for they are impressing all classes and conditions—into the army, and the work of destroying cotton and sugar was still going on. To add to the discomfitures of the rebel population, Commodore Farragut's gunboats are reported to have occupied Natchez and Vicksburgh, and to be still advancing up the river. The majority of the people of Memphis, it is believed, hope and pray how soon he or Flag-Officer Davis may come; but the rebel portion gnash their teeth in rage, and cannot conceal the conviction that their cause is hopeless. Scylla and Charybdis stare them on the right and left. Between the upper and nether millstones they know they must be crushed.

These refugees confirm a report that reached us some days ago, that the destruction of steamboats at New-Orleans was not so great as has been reported. The best vessels were run up the tributaries of the Lower Mississippi, and only those of an inferior quality given to the flames. Three rebel gunboats, in a state of arrested development, are known to have been removed from New-Orleans to Yazoo City.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF FORT PILLOW.

Deserters from below report that the rebels are evacuating Fort Pillow, and that their heaviest guns have been thrown into the river. The story is not credited, although the enemy have not fired a shot for forty-eight hours.

PROSPECT OF A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

I have heretofore been of the opinion that nothing of an offensive character would be attempted here until the result of the impending battle at Corinth was known. Now, however, I should not be surprised if some important movement marked the history of the Mississippi Expedition within a very few days. Preparations at least to that end have been made, but what they are it might, perhaps, be imprudent to say.

It is quite natural that Flag-officer Davis should be anxious to accomplish something in his new position. The capture of Memphis would seem to be the legitimate work of the flotilla, and the reported advance of Commodore Farragut (who is himself a Tennesseean) upon that city looks as though the prospective laurels of this Expedition were in danger of being culled by other hands. Unless Flag-Officer Davis is restrained by a higher power, or what he is convinced will be for the good of the cause, I am confident he will not suffer this to be.

JEFF. THOMPSON'S GUERRILLAS.

A night or two ago, our pickets on the Arkansas shore were driven in by a body of Jeff. Thompson's men. No loss was sustained on our side. As the country becomes drier, events of this character will be more frequent, providing always that we remain in our present condition much longer.

THE HEALTH OF OUR TROOPS.

The sanitary condition of the two regiments left with the flotilla—the Forty-third and Forty-sixth Indiana—is very bad indeed, but the only wonder is that it is not worse. The limited knowledge of the culinary art they possess, combined with their uncomfortable and unwholesome surroundings, is rapidly thinning their ranks. A large number is on the sick list, and from two to four deaths occur daily.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A NEW-YORKER.

A man named Albert H. Barnes, formerly a private in the Sixty-fourth New-York Regiment, [illegible] dead while at dinner on the gunboat *St. Louis* a few days ago. He was one of the men who left the Army of the Potomac last Autumn, when the call was made for seamen to man the Mississippi Flotilla. Deceased was six feet two inches high, a fine specimen of the physical man, and one of the best and most popular sailors in the *St. Louis*.

SENSATIONAL NEWS FROM THE FLOTILLA.

It is high time the reading public should understand that the majority of the dispatches sent to the Chicago papers, and dated at this point, are written in Cairo, and have very little, if any, foundation in fact. The representatives of the Chicago Press, by their indiscreet conduct, in which they have too frequently [illegible] the characteristics of the gentleman, if they ever had any, in those of the journalist, which they have not, have brought not only themselves, but the profession of which they are very unworthy members, into bad repute here; and the officers of the flotilla, innocently supposing that all correspondents may be as reckless and unprincipled as those from Chicago, are not disposed to regard the quill-driving fraternity with much favor. Most of these enterprising [illegible] City journalists now make their headquarters [illegible] and picking up such scraps of intelligence as they can gather from steamboats, work them up in the most approved sensational style, date them at Pittsburgh Landing, Corinth, Fort Pillow, or wherever else they may choose, and send them over the wires with all possible haste. An account of the naval engagement of Saturday, which appeared in the Chicago *Times*, and was thence telegraphed all over the country, was, to my certain knowledge, written in Cairo by an individual who did not see the fight at all. The only fact in it was, that a battle had taken place. The rest was purely imaginative. The "thrilling account" of how our gunboats used their "steam batteries" on the enemy with such fine effect; how, when a rebel ram exploded, the unfortunate passengers were seen struggling in the water, and attempted to reach our boats that their worthless lives might be saved, but were slaughtered by scores; and how another rebel vessel was pierced by our shot, and afterward seen to careen and go down with all on board, has been the source of no little amusement to those on the flotilla. It may not be improper to say that this imaginative individual is also the flotilla correspondent of your most sensational cotemporary. I repeat, it is high time the reading public knew these things, and that the Associated Press agent should cease inflicting the Chicago sensationals upon the public at large.

TELMAH.

OUR CRUISERS IN THE GULF.

A British Prize—The Circassian—Incidents of the Capture—Laxity of the Blockade—New Naval Depot, &c.

Key West, Fla., Monday, May 12, 1862.

Quite a stir in our town was caused, on the 7th, by two steamers seen running for our harbor, both moving slow and in line, which, upon arrival, proved to be the ferryboat steamer *Somerset*, Capt. Eagleson, towing a large English steamer, the *Circassian*, of London, fallen in with two days previous, on the coast of Cuba, near Bahia Honda, when the *Somerset* stood toward the stranger, showing her ensign, and the stranger responding with the English flag, answered the hail of the American evasively, and declined to stop. Capt. Eagleson then ordered a blank shot fired, which they paid no regard for, keeping under full speed. Then a ball was fired across her bow, and another across her stern, to all of which no attention was paid, when a shell was thrown close over, exploding far beyond the ship, which was still pressing on, and being much the fastest vessel, was likely to escape. Capt. E. says he then told his men to hit her, which they did, carrying away their main rigging on one side, when she stopped, and was boarded. Her papers were found to be irregular but show a large and valuable cargo shipped at Bordeaux and consigned nowhere.

Two persons were found on board who claimed to be passengers, but are believed to be owners or supercargo. Some of the crew say that the papers were thrown overboard during the chase. The ship was at once placed in custody of the Admiralty Court, which is now engaged in the examination of the case. The officers and men, excepting the captain, have been permitted to remain on board the ship, they taking the care of her under the charge of a Prize Master, and yesterday they all refused to do any further labor by their captain's orders, which has a despondent look. She is an old vessel, very sparingly fitted out and in bad order; her crew shipped only for the trip and not a voyage. There is no doubt that the whole enterprise was designed for the use and benefit of our rebels.

Two steamers arrived at Havana last Tuesday, from Mobile, laden with cotton. The conflict at the Mississippi has drawn off so many vessels from the blockade that many escapes have taken place. At Fort Pickens there has not been an armed vessel for some two weeks.

During the short cruise of the *Somerset*, of about ten days, she also chased a steamer showing Spanish colors, which outran her, and, under a galling fire, made her escape into the harbor of Bahia Honda.

A small schooner was captured a few days since off Charlotte Harbor, Florida, by the steamer *R. R. Cuyler*, and sent into this port. It appears to be the *Espayons*, of New-Orleans, where she was probably a light-house tender previous to the rebellion. She was last from that *friendly* port, Nassau, with English papers and the name of *Jane*, laden with coffee, kerosene, soda, powder, lead, &c. The coffee proves to be some that was condemned and sold here about two months since, now brought up on another *unfortunate* trip.

The bark *Kate Stamler* is loading for New-York, with cotton captured on several small vessels. She will have a full cargo of 1,200 bales, and sail about the 14th.

The schooner *Breeze* left this morning for New-York, loaded in part with coffee and other articles sold here this last week as prizes to some of our cruisers.

The Navy Department are finishing, at great expense, a fine building to store coal in, to keep it from the sun and rain, and this when they have not even a shed to store the large supplies for the navy that are all the time arriving and departing. This building would make an excellent naval store and room for a bonded warehouse, which is much needed, whilst to use it for coal will not only be a very costly arrangement, but, being within twenty feet of the Custom-house, will render that office untenable to any one not proof to noise and black dust. A short railroad to the beach, and a concrete floor for the yard, will make a very complete coal dépôt.

W.

THE OPERATIONS BELOW NEW-ORLEANS.

Plan of the Commander of Fort Jackson to Destroy the National Fleet—A Scientific Report of the Damage Done to the Forts—Report of F. H. Gerdes, of the Coast Survey.

New-Orleans, Monday, May 5, 1862.

As completing the documentary history of the Farragut Expedition, I beg to inclose you a memorandum of a plan for the destroying the Union fleet, found among the papers of Gen. Duncan, the commander. Let me, however, premise a personal notice of that officer: Johnson K. Duncan was born in Pennsylvania, and appointed to the Military Academy at West Point from Ohio. He graduated in 1849, fourth in his class. He was attached to the artillery corps, and stationed at Eastport, Maine, afterwards in Texas. He resigned his commission, and accepted a position as Chief of Artillery in Woll's liberating army in Northern Mexico. Afterwards he became connected with Maj.-Gen. G. W. Smith, of the rebel army, ex-Street Commissioner of New-York, and Brig.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell, also rebel, in Quitman's fillibustering expedition. Next he became Smith's clerk, during his superintendance of the Marine Hospital at New-Orleans, and when Smith vacated the office, he succeeded him. In 1858, when New-Orleans attempted to reform her municipal affairs, by establishing a Vigilance Committee, Duncan was chosen leader of the organization. Subse-

[illegible] *Louisiana* [illegible] the time when he [illegible]

The [illegible] scheme:

On the [illegible] of the river, opposite Fort St. Philip, [illegible] a chevalie raft. This raft is sub[illegible] [illegible] of a few sticks simulating [illegible]. To this raft is attached, four feet [illegible], a chain stretching across to Fort Philip, and there made fast four feet below the surface of the water. This chain is composed of long [illegible] of iron. Say, two or three railroad bars welded together, attached by a single link, working in swivel-eyes; the end of the bar being forged round with a head. Perhaps a better plan would be to turn over the ends of the bars with an eye-piece, and insert a link by a screw-pin. Either device would prevent [illegible] admit of such curvature of the chain. This chain is rendered *imperfectly buoyant* by attached buoys. When the raft is set free, the chain lies fifty or sixty feet under water, so as not to interfere with navigation or drift. When the hostile squadron is just [illegible] the fort, the raft is checked down the stream gently, and set free without a jar, after the chain has been strained to the utmost. Once set free, the raft and [illegible] will carry all before them; their momentum will be perfectly irresistible. The obstacle to the progress of the vessels being invisible will be unsuspected, and they will be planed to the left bank, under the guns of the fort before they know what is the matter. To cut the chain at a depth of six or nine feet would be a most difficult undertaking. Nor can it be [illegible] like a chain fast at both ends. To get out of the pound would be a very difficult matter, especially if the raft was provided with a spear to the bank, or slyly dropped and anchored. I conclude that the ascending fleet, or such portion of it as shall come within the sweep of the raft will be captured or destroyed. To prevent the possibility of any other vessel ascending, a second raft attached to the first by a similar chain might be moored above the first on the same side, and follow it along the bank until its chain was stretched taut across the river. The only precaution requisite would be not to check the second raft until the first had effected its landing. Again it might be found more expedient and certain to start an independent raft from the left bank, made fast a little above Fort Jackson. This would secure any vessels which have passed in the gap, by hugging the right bank, or which might have subsequently come up. It is possible, nay probable, that I have over-estimated the destructiveness of my chain-raft. But this is obvious, that whilst guarded by this simple apparatus, a hostile fleet cannot pass the forts at a hand-gallop. I have also a scheme for a fire boom to be used in connection with the above, or separately, which will be gladly communicated to either Col. [illegible] or Capt. DUNCAN, but which it would be as well at present to go no further without my consent.

Appended you will find a highly-interesting report, referring to the injuries suffered by Fort Jackson from the bombs during the siege, as ascertained by personal observation and by conversations with soldiers who were in the fort during the bombardment.

SOUTHWEST PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
May 4, 1862.

F. H. Gerdes, Esq., Ass't U. S. Coast Survey:

SIR: While engaged in the survey of the injuries received by Fort Jackson during the bombardment, and the passage of the fleet, several incidents came under my notice, which, at your request, I have now the honor to submit to you in writing.

While waiting for the boat to take us off, on the last day on which we were engaged in the survey, Mr. OLTMANNS and I fell into conversation with some men who had been in the fort as part of the garrison. One of them, who said he was a New-Yorker, particularly impressed us as a reliable, intelligent man, from the moderation of his statements, and I think his information well worthy of note.

I shall merely record his statements, as the conversation on our part which drew forth information on the points where we especially desired it, is not necessary to the understanding of them, and this communication is likely to be very long without the introduction of any irrelevant matter.

Gen. J. K. DUNCAN had command of both forts, and Col. HIGGINS, who some years ago was an officer of the United States Navy, had the immediate command of Fort Jackson. Col. HIGGINS has the credit of being a most brave and vigilant officer.

For forty-eight hours my informant thought Col. HIGGINS had not left the ramparts, and never seemed in the least disconcerted when the bombs were falling thickest around him.

A large proportion of the forces inside the forts were Northern men, and there were also many foreigners. The party that seized the fort early in 1861 was a company of German Yagers, and there were a number of Irish, also. In all there were some 600 or 700 men in the fort about the time of the bombardment. The Northern men were mostly sent down at an early stage of the proceedings, and I imagine most of them volunteered, hoping in that way to avoid suspicion, and, perhaps, not to have to fight against the Government after all. [Col. HIGGINS had no expectation of being attacked, that is, he thought no fleet could be brought against him sufficiently strong to risk an attack.]

There was a company of sharpshooters attached to the forces, under the command of Capt. MULLEN. They numbered about 200, and were largely recruited from the riff-raff of New-Orleans. They scouted as far down as eight or nine miles below the forts, and brought nightly reports to Fort Jackson, traveling by the bayous and passages on the southwest side of the river. The main body, however, lay in the edge of the woods below Fort Jackson, about a mile and a-half from it. From here they fired on a boat that pulled up under that shore on the 16th. The grape and canister shot that the *Owasco* threw into the bushes, made their berth uncomfortable, and they broke up their camp, came into the fort, all wet and draggled, having thrown many of their arms away, and swore they would go to New-Orleans, and they went.

My informant voluntarily gave the credit of reducing the forts to the bomb flotilla. The fort was so much shaken by this firing that it was feared the casemates would come down about their ears. The loss of life by the bombs was not great, as they could see them coming plainly, and get out of the way, but the effects of their fall and explosion on the fort no skill could avert.

About one shell in twenty failed to explode, even those that fell in the water going off, as well as the others.

It is well worth noting that the bombs that fell in the ditch, close to the walls of the fort, and exploded there, shook the fort much more severely than any of those that buried themselves in the solid ground.

The firing was most destructive the first day, and the vessels lying on the northeast side of the river which were in plain view of the forts, made much the most effective shots.

The bomb-vessels lying on the other side of the river, were at all times totally invisible, the best glasses failing to distinguish their bushed tops from the trees around them.

During the bombardment the only guns that were much used, were the rifled guns, of which there were three, and the columbiad and Dahlgren guns, eight in number. The mortars fired occasionally. One of the rifled guns mounted on the fort proper before the bombardment, was sent two days before the fire opened, to Island No. 10.

One of the rifles in the water battery was originally one of the barbette guns, a 32-pounder. It was sent to New-Orleans to be rifled, and a week after a second one was sent, but the first, on trial, proving a failure, the second was not changed. The large columbiad in the water battery was made somewhere in Secessia, but exactly where my informant did not know.

The fort was in perfect order when the bombardment commenced, it always having been very strictly policed, and the dirt which now disfigures everything is the accumulation of a few days. The water did not enter the fort until the levee had been broken, and during the Summer of 1861, when the Mississippi was even higher, their parade ground was entirely dry.

There was very little sickness in the fort, the water probably not having stood long enough to create a nuisance.

The discipline in the fort was very strict, but what seemed to be felt more than the strictness, was the bringing in of very young and entirely inexperienced officers, who were placed in command of others much their superiors in knowledge.

Suspected men were closely watched, and the punishment for improper talk among them, was to be a rope around the offenders, and let them float in the "stinking ditch."

The impression we derived from this part of the conversation, however, was, that the fort was very well governed, and that the man who was speaking had not often come under the displeasure of the authorities, for he was not eloquent on the subject of his wrongs.

The chain, as first stretched across the river, was a formidable obstacle. The chain was brought from Pensacola, and was a very heavy one. It was supported by heavy logs, thirty feet long, only a few feet apart, to the under side of each of which the chain was pinned near the up-stream end. The chain was kept from sagging down too far by seven heavy anchors, from which smaller chains ran to the main chain. These anchors were buoyed with can-buoys taken from Pilot Town. In a few months a raft formed on the upper side of this chain which reached up to the forts, and its weight swept away the whole obstruction and went to sea, carrying the buoys with it.

It was then replaced by the lighter chain, buoyed by hulks which we found there three weeks ago.

Two of the large can-buoys were placed in the magazine in the water-battery.

The night that Flag-Officer FARRAGUT's fleet passed up, Col. HIGGINS was so sure of destroying it, that he allowed the first vessels to come up with the fort before opening fire, fearing that they would be driven back prematurely and escape him.

When they succeeded in passing, he remarked: "Our cake is all dough; we may as well give it up."

During this engagement, a Capt. JONES, from the back country, had charge of those casemate guns which were firing hot shot. He depressed the muzzles of his guns very considerably, fearing to fire too high; and, being desirous of working his guns very vigorously, had them run out with a jerk, the consequence of which was that the balls rolled [illegible] into the moat, and the guns blazed away with powder and hay wads at a most destructive rate. This continued [illegible] officers on the ramparts [illegible] fell short, told [illegible].

He then [illegible] particular vessel, which [illegible] one informed him that he was [illegible] to one of their own chain hulks.

The [illegible] did not come up to the expectations [illegible] formed of them.

The *Louisiana* [illegible] was very much relied on, but her crew of [illegible] men were drunk at the time that they should have done their duty best. I could not find out anything about her from this man, as he had never been aboard of her, and did not believe the exaggerated stories that were told him about her.

The small loss of life in the fort is due, to a great extent, to the fact that the men were carefully kept below, only the guns' crews being allowed out of shelter. The New-Yorker was a powder-passer for the battery in which the rifled gun and the large Columbiad of the main fort were, and therefore had a good opportunity of seeing what went on, they being in pretty constant use.

One bomb broke into the officers' mess-room while they were at dinner, and rolled on the floor. As it lay between them and the door they could not escape, but all gathered in a corner and remained there in terrible suspense, until it became evident that the fuze had gone out and they were safe.

On the first night of the firing, when the citadel and outhouses were all in flames, the magazine was in very great danger for some time, and a profuse supply of wet blankets was all that saved it. There was great consternation that night, but afterward the garrison got used to it and were very cool.

A bomb broke into the secret passage out of the fort.

One of the soldiers went down into it, some distance, when he was discovered by Gen. DUNCAN and ordered out.

The passage was then filled up, and a guard placed over the entrance to keep every one away from it.

This was told me by Maj. SAWTELLE, Commandant of the fort.

Fort Jackson mounted

33 32-pounder guns on main parapet.
2 Columbiads on main parapet.
1 Rifled cannon on main parapet.
2 Columbiads in second bastion.
1 9-inch mortar in second bastion.
1 Columbiad in third bastion.
2 8-inch mortars in third bastion.
8 32-pounder guns in northwest casemates.
6 32-pounder guns in northeast casemates.
10 Short 32-pounder guns in bastion casemates.
2 Brass field pieces.
2 Rifled guns in water battery.
1 10-inch Columbiad in water battery.
1 9-inch Columbiad in water battery.
3 32-pounder guns on outer curtain.

75 guns in all.

I am not positive about the calibre of the guns. Those that I have called 32-pounders had a calibre of 6.4 inches, and I am not quite positive that there are ten short 32-pounder guns in the bastion casemates, though such is my recollection.

Of these guns, four were dismounted, but I could not see that the gun proper was injured in any case.

Of the gun carriages, eleven were struck, several of these being entirely destroyed, and of the beds and traverses, no less than thirty were injured. A large proportion of the last injuries were on the western side of the outer curtain (where only three guns were mounted,) 20, out of 39 being more or less injured.

The ramparts of the fort proper were very severely damaged.

On every side, but particularly on the two northern ones, there has been great patching with sandbags needed. Several of the entrances from the parade ground under the ramparts, are masses of ruins—some of them being one-third choked with debris.

The casemates are cracked from end to end. One of the bastion casemates has the roof broken through in three places; another in one place, and its walls are so badly cracked that daylight shows through very plainly, the crack being about four inches wide.

The entrances to the casemates are nearly all damaged, the roofs cracked, and masses of brick thrown down or loosened.

All the buildings were destroyed by fire or shell, the two western bastions and the citadel being completely burned out. The walls of the citadel are cracked in many places very badly—eighty-six shot and splinters of shell struck its face.

The amount of damage here reported would hardly be credited by any one who had taken a casual survey of the premises, and I myself should have considered it exaggerated if I had read it, after passing through hastily the first time.

After a careful examination, however, the impression left on my mind, is of a place far gone on the road to ruin, which would stand but little more before it would come down about its defenders' ears.

Everything about the fort seems to have started from its place, some hardly perceptible, others so much that it would be hard to find where the proper place is.

I do not profess an acquaintance with such matters, but it looks to me as if the whole structure would have to be demolished and rebuilt, if the Government ever intends to fortify the site again.

I have thus, Sir, hastily thrown together the more important part of the information I was able to collect. Had my time been more extended I might have been able to gather more of the incidents of the siege, and had I supposed it desirable to reduce it to writing I might have obtained a fuller account from those I did question, but my conversation was merely to gratify my own curiosity and pass away an unoccupied hour. Hoping that you may find this communication of some value, I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH S. HARRIS.

MEMORANDUM OF MEN PAROLED AT FORT JACKSON, APRIL 28, 1862.

Co. H, Jackson Artillery, (C. S. A.,) 4 sergeants, 2 corporals, 42 privates.

Co. E, Jackson Artillery, 3 sergeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Co. I, Jackson Artillery, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 53 privates and 3 musicians.

Co. B, Jackson Artillery, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 42 privates and 3 musicians.

Co. J. Twenty-third Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 5 sergeants, 3 corporals, 35 privates.

Co. I, Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 23 privates.

Co. H, Twenty-second Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 37 privates.

St. Mary's Cannoniers, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 77 privates and 2 musicians.

FROM THE ST. LOUIS.

A Stormy Passage to Cadiz—Particulars of the Passage—The Sumter.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
OFF CADIZ, Spain, Saturday, March 22, 1862.

We have at length arrived safely in this port, after one of the most stormy and disagreeable passages on record, having sailed from the Delaware Capes on the 12th of February. Of the thirty days out we were hove to eleven days, in consequence of a succession of heavy gales from all points of the compass. On account of the inclemency of the weather, we will charitably (now that we have arrived) forgive the workingmen and others employed at the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the slovenly manner in which their work on this ship was performed. Notwithstanding all the hatches were battened down, the berth decks, ward-room, state-rooms and cabin were frequently ankle deep in water. This, added to the fearful rolling and pitching of the vessel, the rush and roar of the waves, staving in ports and hammock nettings, was of itself bad enough, but when, as in our case, everything had to be done over again in the middle of the Atlantic, on a boisterous Winter passage, patience must needs be a virtue, to find a resting place with us.

Beyond the inclemency of the weather and the wretched condition of the ship, but little occurred during the first three weeks of the passage worthy of note, until the morning of Thursday, March 6, when the cloud-capped summits of the islands Pico and St. George appeared towering above the eastern horizon. During the latter part of the passage, and whenever the weather permitted, the crew were drilled at the guns, exercising sails, &c. Their proficiency in the exercises is mainly owing to the indefatigable zeal and efficiency of our Executive.

The Sabbath is devoted exclusively to the worship of Almighty God, and no work other than is absolutely necessary for the working of the ship is permitted on that day. In the forenoon, the service is conducted according to the formulas of the Protestant Episcopal Church by the First-Lieutenant, in the presence of the officers and crew, and the afternoon is generally devoted to reading books, with which we were kindly and abundantly supplied by the Philadelphia Bible Society, before we sailed from Philadelphia

On Tuesday, the 11th inst., while the ship was gliding along with a light breeze, the dead body of a man was observed not far off; no effort was made to examine it, but the sad spectacle did not seem to awaken much curiosity, nor elicit more than a passing remark. His name, the manner of his death and resting-place will perhaps remain a mystery, until the sea shall give up its dead. We made the land near Cadiz late in the afternoon of the 13th inst., but failing to get a pilot on board, we lay off and on during the following night. At daylight a pilot came on board, and at 10 A. M. our anchor touched bottom for the first time since we left the United States. According to the usual custom we saluted the Spanish flag with 21 guns, and the compliment was promptly returned. We were informed of the *Sumter's* visit to this port, and the outrageous conduct of Capt. SEMMES, in consequence of which he was refused supplies of coal, &c., and towed out of the harbor, and peremptorily warned not to reënter this port. We have since learned by the boatswain of the *Sumter*, who deserted upon her arrival at Gibraltar, that she was guarded by two British frigates to prevent being cut out by Commander CRAVEN, of the United States steamer [illegible] Nashville [illegible], and fortunately found the [illegible] of the *Nashville*. The *Tuscarora* is anchored in Spanish waters, completely cutting off all chances of escape, without infringing upon the so-called neutrality of John Bull in the slightest degree. The fate of the pirate is sealed, if he endeavors to escape. The officers and crew of the *St. Louis* are well and in buoyant spirits.

Those who wish to write to friends on the *St. Louis* should direct, for the present, Cadiz, Spain, in care of the American Consul.

P. W. F.

THE GUNBOATS ON YORK RIVER.

Official Report of Lieut. Phelps.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CORWIN,
WEST POINT, Va., May 8, 1862.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to inform you that during the recent important movements in York River, the *Corwin* has performed her full share.

On Saturday morning the 3d inst., we discovered that Yorktown and Gloucester Point were abandoned, which was instantly telegraphed to the flagship. The squadron immediately weighed, and stood up the river; when near Gloucester Point, I received orders to take the *Currituck* in company, and proceed up the river about four miles to reconnoitre the shore and intercept the enemy's transports and other vessels. We started ahead at full speed, and when near Queen's Creek discovered a company of rebel cavalry, which our shells soon dispersed; immediately afterwards, observed Bigler's Wharf to be on fire in several places, and three schooners and a launch escaping to the windward. Our shot soon hove to a schooner and the launch, (loaded with stores and the effects of Gen. RAINS and Lieut. WHITNEY, C. S. A.,) and the other vessels were fired and abandoned, their crews escaping to the shore.

Having reached a point thirteen miles above Yorktown, in consequence of my orders, I was compelled to return, and after having secured the prizes and captured a sloop in addition, I steamed down the river, and when within about five miles of Yorktown, I met one of the gunboats, and her Captain (T. H. PATTERSON) directed me to cover his vessel in a reconnoissance toward the head of the river. I immediately cast off the prizes and lead up to West Point, where we discovered the place to be abandoned. Several partially built gunboats and the York River Light-boat were on fire, and two regiments that morning arrived from Richmond on their way to Yorktown, were just leaving in the cars. White flags were waving on shore.

Having executed the duty assigned to me, we commenced our return, and soon passed the *Currituck* bound up with orders to burn the railroad bridge.

On my arrival opposite to BIGLER's wharf (having captured another schooner on the way down), I received directions to return and prevent the destruction of the bridge, which duty was successfully accomplished.

Upon my second arrival at West Point, at 9½ P. M., Capt. SHANKLAND, of the *Currituck*, reported that he had landed and hoisted the Union flag, and had found about fifty prisoners of the rebels, mostly women and children, "living in a horrible condition, in sheds, and without the common necessaries of life." These people were residents of Elizabeth City and County, and sent here by Gen. MAGRUDER on account of their Union proclivities. I at once decided to remain and hold possession of the place, protect the people and prevent a further destruction of property by the rebels until the arrival of the commanding officer of the Naval Division.

On the 5th inst. we seized a schooner in the Pamunkey River, and also the Confederate sloop *Water Witch*, recently abandoned by Capt. THOMAS JEFF. PAGE. During the day I secured much information regarding the movements of the rebel army, which was transmitted to the proper authority. On the 6th the naval vessels arrived, conveying the Division of Gen. FRANKLIN. During the evening, I received information that the enemy would attempt to destroy the town during the night, which I at once reported to the commanding officer, and received orders to anchor near the ship-yard, where I could command the approaches to the town.

About 11 o'clock A. M., on the 7th, I heard that about 4,000 of the troops recently stationed at Gloucester Point, (who had retreated up the north side of York River, with a view of crossing at this place, and were prevented by our presence,) were crossing the Mattapony River at Fraiser's Ferry, 30 miles above here. I immediately asked and obtained permission to go after them, and by 2 P. M., had carried the old flag 36 miles above West Point, till our progress was checked by our great draught of water. I learned that 4,000 of the rebels had passed the previous night, on their way to Dunkirk Bridge.

I found white flags hoisted on both shores of the river, and the people generally apparently pleased to see the Union flag once more among them.

About three miles above this place, the Mattapany River has been obstructed by the sinking of six vessels in the channel; but we passed around the south side of them in five fathoms of water.

In the evening we returned to our anchorage, and during the night shelled out a party who were endeavoring to set fire to the timbers in the ship-yard, which had escaped the general destruction of the rebels on their evacuation of the place during the 4th inst.

I will mention that we had the pleasure of firing the last naval shot at Yorktown, on the evening previous to the evacuation, and that one of our 12-pound Hotchkiss shells, projected a fraction over four miles, exploded and killed five of the enemy, and one of the solid shot passed about one-half a mile beyond the town, or four and a half miles.

All the prisoners who have been captured or have given themselves up to me, agree in saying that the rebel army from Yortown (125,000 well men) will fall back to Chickahominy, and that Gen. JOHNSTON declares that he will not attempt to make a stand where our gunboats can cut up his men. They also say that the people "feel 'tis all over with them," and soldiers desert whenever they can.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
Lieut.-Commanding THOS. S. PHELPS,
Assistant in Coast Survey.

Prof. A. D. BACHE, LL. D., Superintendent United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Nature of Its Aristocracy—Its Influence on Politics—Its Progress or Destruction Necessary—Its Consequent Unity and Determination.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

THE BEECHES, April, 1862.

When Mr. LINCOLN said that "the Union could not exist half free and half slave," he uttered a truth perfectly demonstrable, and which was nowhere better understood than in the South. But Mr. LINCOLN did not, as I recollect, give the reason *why* the Union cannot continue half free and half slave. It has existed for seventy years, with States having both free and slave institutions. It is not the mere fact of Slavery which creates a destructive antagonism, but it is the consequences of that fact, developed, as society expands and grows older. The main consequence of that fact is the growth of an aristocracy founded on force; that is, of an unnatural aristocracy. There is a kind of natural aristocracy in all society. There are natural distinctions of talents, genius, worth, and honorable names. To those who have these natural gifts, mankind pay a willing tribute, a tribute which nature extorts from the common sense, and common gratitude of the world. This kind of aristocracy is very well described by EDMUND BURKE. It is vain for the fiercest Democrat to deny it, and it would be most unfortunate for society to lose it. But this is not the kind of aristocracy against which Republicans war, and which occasions fierce controversies in society. It is an aristocracy founded by force, whether of arms, or law, or property, which excites the jealousy of mankind and causes a death-struggle in the bosom of society. We talk of the fierce Democracy of Athens; but Athens was no Democracy. *One-fortieth* part of the people of Athens held power, and it was therefore a fierce aristocracy, which chose to call itself by a popular name, as the Southern aristocracy calls itself *democratic*. We call ancient Rome a Republic, but it was always governed by the Patrician families. So I showed in my last letter, that *practically* not more than *one-seventieth* part of the people of South Carolina hold power. A large majority are slaves, and of the free part not more than a *twelfth part hold four-fifths of all the property of the State*. The aristocracy is not an aristocracy in regard to blacks merely. It is an aristocracy in regard to whites, who act over the blacks. If we are asked how this comes about, we may reply it is the *law of force*; and it is not merely because the slaves are black, but it is the *inevitable result*, and has been so throughout the world, of the law of force applied in slavery. It is the corollary of the system; it is inevitable. In the society where slavery exists to a great extent, the slaveholders, and those who represent them (whether slaveholders or not,) as agents and attorneys, *necessarily* hold the great body of property, since slaves make up a large part of the property, and can only be profitably used on large tracts of land. The slaveholders and their attorneys are the property-holders. Hence, of necessity, although four-fifths of the free people may be non-slaveholders, they are dependent, and they are *purposely* kept dependent by those who hold power. Look at the thousands of poor sand-hillers, sweet-potatoe-growers, tar-burners, and turpentine-makers, in North and South Carolina and Georgia, and ask yourself if you expect such a people to hold any opinion, independent of the slave aristocracy, or [illegible] strike for the freedom of intellect, or of institutions? Soldiers they may make, under the lead of their masters, to fight either against England or the North; but while Slavery exists in their midst, they will never rise to a just idea of liberty. There exists no degradation so low as the servility of the human mind to the domination of castes. Look at India, look at the poor of England, and look at the poor whites amid Southern Slavery. But the most signal example of the aristocracy of force, to which Southern society nearly approximates, is that of the Roman Empire. At the highest of its glory, Rome held nearly sixty millions of slaves. Of the remaining people, (about an equal number,) the Patrician families governed the whole. The common people were the *clientes*—the dependents of the Patrician nobles, lawyers and officers. There is a great deal said about the *Tribunes* of the people at Rome, but their power was brief, and at last nominal. They made a fierce struggle for a time, but Tribunes and Plebeians went down under the crushing power of the slaveholding aristocracy; and that, in turn, went down under the Attilas, who came as the avenging scourges of God. Had all the States in this country been slaveholding, our career would have been precisely that of Rome, only more rapid in our decline and fall. We were in fact, however, as Mr. LINCOLN described it, "half free and half slave," and in that condition we could not remain. The fierce aristocracy of the South approximated that of Rome; but it had what was not in Rome, the Democracy of the Free States, possessed of State legislation (electing Senators) and popular suffrage (electing Representatives) to contend with. In the South itself, the triumph of the aristocracy was complete. How nearly it approximated that of Rome, you may see by the statistics of castes in the eight principal Cotton States.

Slaves	2,472,369
Non-Slaveholders	2,734,600
Slaveholders	205,000

Here, in a population of five and a half millions, we have—45 per cent. are slaves, 51 per cent are free non-Slaveholders, and 4 per cent. are Slaveholders; or, to put it in a different form, *one twenty-fifth part of the community governs all the remainder*. That they do this completely I showed in my last letter, by the statistics of South Carolina; but three lines of figures, as to these eight States, will show it more fully. We must recollect that the whole 2,500,000 slaves belong to their masters, and that their masters, in the use of them, cultivating cotton and sugar, necessarily own large estates in land. The wealth of these eight States, then, is divided nearly as follows:

Property of Slaveholders	$1,050,000,000
Property of non-Slaveholders	400,000,000
Average property of Slaveholders	5,000
Average property of non-Slaveholders	150

This is based on the returns of 1850, and allows the Slaveholders *half* the value of lands, which I think too low. To illustrate still further, take the following:

Youth of schoolable age in these States	800,000
Youth of schoolable age in schools	140,000

The dependence of the free whites on the aristocracy is thus made palpable. When I asked an English Chartist why the City of London, whose people were not of the aristocracy, did not side with him, he replied: "Oh! the people of London are the shopocracy; they sell the gentry their goods, and keep their money in banks." The reply was sufficient; and it is sufficient in all cases where the property is on one side, and the laws are made to favor the property-holders, while numbers only are on the other. The ballot-box is relied on to protect the people; but what use is the ballot, when there is no intelligence and no virtue to guide it?

So far I have endeavored, and I hope successfully, to show that a system of Slavery, whether of blacks or whites, creates an aristocracy, not merely as to the *slaves*, but as to the free; and that in the Southern States, power, whether political or social, necessarily passes into the hands of a small class, as it did in Greece, Rome, India and England. Now, the *political* consequences of this, where any antagonism arises, may be very briefly stated. Its very existence depends on overcoming the democratic antagonism. In the Northern Free States there is a real democracy, and whatever course its party leaders may take, God has, in the nature of things, made it the antagonist of the slaveholding aristocracy. It cannot help itself; it must pursue the laws of its nature. Hence arises the death-struggle in American society. It is aptly expressed by Mr. LINCOLN: the United States cannot remain "half free and half slave." The South well understands it, and when that antagonism arises, what must it do? The law of the Southern aristocracy is, that *it must progress or be destroyed*. The whole United States progresses at a most rapid rate in numbers, wealth and power. If the aristocracy of the South, which has so long dominated over the whole, cannot proceed with the democracy of the North *pari passu*; if it cannot add new lands and new States; if it cannot increase the number of slaves, or make new Senators, its power as a caste is gone. A few years will see it dwindling down into a small and contemptible tribe, with nothing left but the memory of its crimes and its woes. *Stat nominis umbra.* Hence you see its unity and determination in the last battle for what it calls independence.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.

Meeting of the General Assembly in Cincinnati—Character of the Body—Its Position on the Slavery Question, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 15, 1862.

The General Assembly, commonly known as New School, convened here to-day. This body, once violently "excinded" from the solid, sound, undivided Presbyterian Church of the United States, originally consisted of three Synods, especially named in the act of excision, and others who joined them in forming what was claimed to be the true Constitutional General Assembly. This is the issue as to succession and valid authority with the Old School Assembly. Both claim to be the true Presbyterian Church—the identical successor of the Assembly over which ROGERS, TENNENT, RICHARDS, ALEXANDER, MILLER, MILLEDOLER, and others no less distinguished and venerated by age, experience, eminence and success in their ministerial work, once presided. It now comprises 22 Synods, 105 Presbyteries, 1,558 ministers, 1,478 churches, 134,760 church-members.

This Assembly has taken full and high ground on the subject of Slavery. As the result of this, a small Southern fragment, under the lead of Drs. BOYD and ROSS, formed a distinctively Southern body. A strong, yet prudent and conservative Anti-Slavery sentiment has for many years prevailed, and at the present time this Assembly is probably more completely a unit on this subject than any other prominent ecclesiastical body in this country. The elements of this branch of the Presbyterian Church are largely of New-England origin. They are Puritan Presbyterians as to nationality, while the Old School body is composed very largely of descendants of the Presbyterians of Scotland and the North of Ireland. The conflicts of nationalities have no doubt formed an unperceived undercurrent in all the collisions of doctrine and polity. The Congregational democracy of the Puritan grated harshly with the unquestioning yet cordial submission to the formulas of the Fathers of the old league and covenant. It was almost a new outburst of flame from the old conflagration of the times of CROMWELL. It takes several generations to fuse nationalities especially in their religious elements. It is to be devoutly wished that the new life, now so rapidly infusing into our nationality, and creating a new individuality of a truly American type may so pervade the Church that there may be ere long a real *National* Church, not established, or even fostered by the civil power, but which Americans shall love as their own, and not for the sake of traditionary or historic antecedents; with arrangements and methods of labor for the *future* rather than for the *past*.

The Assembly consists of a larger number of members than it has ever gathered before since the separation. It is composed chiefly of the generation following those who were prominent and influential in those trying and painful days. To nearly all the present members *excision* is history and not experience. The distance of the place of meeting from the old centers may, in part, account for the comparatively small number of venerable fathers in attendance. The West and Northwest are of course very fully and ably represented. Dr. DUFFIELD, of Detroit, the Moderator, is a man of historic mark, a veteran in defending his own views and what be believed to be the rights and spiritual interests of the church of his choice. Dr. BEMAN, of Troy, [illegible] among the silver locks and venerable forms which [illegible] to honor. To eastern members the names of Commissioners are strangely unfamiliar, [illegible] new; yet it is an able body of earnest, strong men. It is gratifying to see that the pulpit of the Great West is so nobly filled, and the interests of religion in this branch of the Christian Church committed to such faithful hands. It is not anticipated that any questions of peculiarly absorbing interest will come up for debate. The assembly has passed apparently through the shoals and beyond the rocks into smooth water, and with the favoring gales of divine influence, may be expected to go forward on its mission of blessing to our country and the world.

A. W. C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A Defence of Admiral Zerman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned have known Gen. ZERMAN a long time, and many of their friends knew him in Europe, where he held high and responsible positions, in which he displayed gallantry and ability, having spent a long life in the military profession.

In the three days' revolution in Paris of July, 1830, he took an active part in the battle of Rarabouillet, for which he was highly complimented by Marshal GERARD. In the revolution of Romagna in 1831, he distinguished himself in a gallant defence of Rimini, with seven thousand Italians, against forty thousand Austrians, when he was taken prisoner and condemned to be shot, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in the Fortress of Spilberg, where he remained until 1837. From 1842 to 1847, he commanded the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. In 1848, he distinguished himself in the defence of Venice at the battle of Malgera. In December, 1848, he came to the United States, and declared his intention of becoming an American citizen.

He was called to Mexico in 1854, by ALVAREZ and COMONFORT, to take the post of Admiral of their navy, which commission was remitted to him by the hand of Mr. ROBERT MADISON, of San Francisco, now Colonel of the California Regiment, stationed at Alexandria. He remained in that service until 1859, proving his ability and bravery both as a naval commander and field officer, for which he received the most complimentary certificates.

As proof of the falsity of the charges that have been made against him in the *Post*, *Tribune* and *Express*, at the instance of the agents of foreign despotisms, that he is a dishonorable man, the fact is simply that he is a political exile, and is persecuted for that reason, and a petition signed by some of the most respectable citizens of New-York, was sent to Hon. Senator HARRIS, declaring Gen. ZERMAN to be a gallant soldier and an honest man, and expressing the hope that the Government and Senate would not permit any intervention of foreign politics and intrigue against the honor of an American citizen. These facts are left unquestionable by documents verified by foreign Ministers and responsible citizens, and placed in the hands of Senators.

The undersigned respectfully request a publication of this, in justice to a noble old soldier and citizen, the father of a family in New-York City.

MAY 13, 1862.

JAMES COOPER,
C. W. HINMAN,
P. G. WASHINGTON.

The Climate at the South—Suggestions of an Old Resident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much solicitude is expressed in relation to the health of our troops in Southern latitudes. New-Orleans may be taken as indicative of the most exposed point. A residence of twenty years in that city and vicinity has afforded the writer experience on this subject. There are cases of yellow fever in the hospitals in July, but they occasion no alarm, as these are individuals from infected places, such as Vera Cruz or Havana. In seasons when there is epidemic, it is announced by the Board of Health, and the unacclimated are cautioned to leave. This has seldom, if ever, been done before August. The Summer resorts of those who do not come North, are the Bay of St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Pascagoula, on the Gulf of Mexico. At all these places there are excellent hotels and many elegant private residences. The bathing is very fine—a sea breeze during the day—and they may be said to be wholly free from the yellow fever. The few cases there have been brought from the city, and were isolated. United States troops have frequently been sent into camp at Pass Christian, fifty miles from New-Orleans, and have had uninterrupted health. Pensacola and Ship Island are free from epidemic; the latter may be considered more healthy than the main land, with proper caution. The source of disease in that region consists in the fact that about 3 o'clock in the morning the wind changes, and it becomes chilly; windows should then be closed, or disease is inevitable. The musqueto bar is indispensable from the 1st of May to December, and in rooms not well ventilated for a longer time. It is some consolation to know that the musquito annoys only after sunset. The best bar there is that called the "Yankee bar"—brown or white cotton—and is the cheapest and most effective.

Yellow Jack's visits were uncertain—sometimes successive years, and then omitted for two or three. Its advent defies prediction. When the city was about two-thirds inundated by the break in the levee fifteen miles above New-Orleans, called the Sauvé crevasse, great numbers of rats and vermin were drowned, and there was much vegetable decomposition in and around the city. An awful epidemic was predicted, but the ensuing Summer was very healthy. The origin of the yellow fever, whether contagious or not, endemic or epidemic, and even its proper treatment, are now as much subjects of discussion and diversity of sentiment as ever. It is admitted that skilled and assiduous nurses are requisite more so than the physician. Those who have relatives and friends in the army need have no apprehension, if proper regulations are enforced by those who have experience in Southern latitudes. The month of June is to the unacclimated seemingly the hotter month, but the writer has seen the statistics of twenty years, and there is no average difference in the temperature of June, July and August. Yellow Jack takes his departure—or, rather, there are no new cases—after the first white frost, which is usually early in November. Those who are banished from the city look for this, as the Arctic voyagers await the dawn of light.

S.

The Legislative Caucus—Note from Hon. A. L. Allen.

MACHUS, CATTARAUGUS Co., May 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As several papers in the State have published my name, with the names of other members and Senators, as being *withheld* from the address issued by the Union Legislative Caucus, will you allow me to set the matter right before the public so far as I am concerned. If it is meant by this that I am opposed to the proposed movement, it is entirely erroneous, for I cordially approve of the address and resolutions, and the movement will obtain my earnest support. The reasons why my name were not appended to the address are simply these: I was elected as a Republican, over a "People's" candidate, and on a question of this kind I esteemed it an act of justice to an intelligent constituency to consult them before taking final action.

Since the adjournment of the Legislature I have mingled freely and extensively with the people of this Assembly district, and I am happy to be able to say that the action of the Union Legislative Caucus, as well as principles and sentiments enunciated in the address and resolutions, meet with the hearty indorsement and commendation of every lover of his country.

In any future publication of those proceedings please add my name. I remain very truly yours,

A. L. ALLEN.

Soldiers' Complaints.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES AT ALEXANDRIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Forty-five soldiers of various regiments were discharged from the Methodist Church Hospital at Alexandria, a few days ago, with the surgeon's certificate of permanent disability for further service in the army, and when preparing to leave, all but two, as the soldiers inform us, were forbidden by Assistant Surgeon BRENEMAN, to take away with them their knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, the surgeon telling them that he had just received orders to that effect—from whence the soldiers were not informed, but they supposed from Surgeon-Gen. SUMMERS, of the Alexandria Hospitals. These articles have cost each man $3 33. They have been told that they ought not to have been charged for them; but now that the blunder, or something worse, has been committed by Government agents—for every officer in a regiment is that—the principal takes the benefit of its agents' wrong, at the expense of the wronged, instead of correcting it, as is just as easily done by returning the money or leaving the things, when the mistake is discovered.

These men also complain of the Hospital Chaplain at Alexandria, as the cause of [illegible] in the city, by the delay in paying them off. They say that [illegible] them that the Paymaster couldn't pay them off [illegible] Monday, (to-morrow.) If then, and then when they went on Saturday to get their pay, at the intercession of Congressman [illegible], the Paymaster told them that the Chaplain told him that the men did not want to be paid until Monday. Whereas, as they allege, the Chaplain well knew that they were most anxious to get home immediately, and plainly manifested their disappointment, when he told them of the delay.

Their explanations of his motive for such conduct would seem hardly possible to be true of any man trusted in any place of responsibility, let alone one of the sacred character, above all, of a Hospital Chaplain.

E.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1862.

THE PARTY CAUGHT IN WASHINGTON—RED TAPE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upwards of 40 soldiers—12 or so from the Second and Third New-Jersey Regiments, and the others from New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana and Vermont Regiments—came to this City yesterday from one of the Alexandria hospitals, on their way home, having been given papers of honorable discharge for disability, some from wounds and others from diseases. They were to receive their pay in Washington and then were to proceed home. Arrived at Washington, they understood that they could not get their pay immediately, the Chaplain of one of the New-Jersey Regiments, upon whom the men were depending for their guidance in the matter, telling them that they would have to wait till Monday, and perhaps then would not be able to get it. Their hearts were set upon getting to their homes again, they were very much disconcerted at the delay, and a delay so quite inexplicable to their limited understandings of official business. Besides that, the poor men, just off their hospital beds, were left to walk the streets of our Capital meantime, having been assigned no quarters for food, lodging or shelter. Hon. Mr. STEELE, of New-Jersey, was apprized of this fact, and obtained comfortable quarters for them through the Surgeon-General, and to-day I myself made known to him the wishes of the men to be paid off immediately; and he cheerfully took that matter in charge, and will probably get them all off to-morrow. I was applied to by one of them, in behalf of all, to help them get their pay, or to procure some one that would, and they would pay liberally for the service, and the others seconding their comrade by saying that they would all willingly throw in a dollar a piece. And actually, while I was at the Capitol speaking to Mr. STEELE about them, one of the soldiers had paid to some lawyer, as the soldier regarded him, $2 50 for asking the Government for his due.

If Government only could manage its business with anything like the common sense that private affairs are conducted, how naturally it would occur to the official or officials concerned, to post placards at the rendezvous of soldiers, and otherwise give public notice of what concerns the soldier to know, and what does not come within his drill and discipline in the ranks to learn. These men did not know even what had become of the evidence of their discharge, let alone the where, when and how to get their pay, and I presume have not felt as much solicitude and anxiety during all the rest of their soldier experience as in this twenty-four hours' contemplation of their threatened detention.

A. B.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 1862.

The Confiscation Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there are any who have ever doubted our ability to put down the rebellion by military force, that doubt is now removed, and all are now in full expectation that the power of the rebels will soon be crushed. But our object is not subjugation. It is to put down the rebellion first, which will soon be accomplished, and then to reconstruct the Union.

No one can doubt for a moment that this last work is as important as the first; more difficult, because all sorts of prejudices and passions are to be encountered on both sides, and to be overcome, which will require more wisdom, and even better "strategy" than the movements of armies.

From a conversation had with President LINCOLN last week, I am persuaded he feels that his great responsibilities are by no means ended, when the herald of victory after victory shall proclaim that there is no more an enemy in force to encounter.

If the above is true, is it the part of wisdom at *this time* to debate confiscation bills in both Houses of Congress? Suppose a bill is passed now, it must be a *general* bill—one which can make no discrimination. At the close of the war there will thousands be found who bore arms in the rebellion, but were loyal at heart until cut off by the action of their own State, who were compelled by force, or their own despair, to enter the ranks, and who will welcome a return to allegiance—*but their property has been confiscated*. What will be the effect on them? what will it be on the thousands of good Union men which we find all over the South? Will it tend to unity of feeling—a peaceful reconstruction—such as we desire to see? As much as I desire to see full *justice* meted out to the leaders, the really *guilty*—and I should feel like rebelling if this is not done—I would say, publish a full amnesty to all, rather than stain our fair escutcheon by such an act of injustice. Would such an act be constitutional? I know the answer of some,—that while in rebellion there is no Constitution for them, but the causes of rebellion are thrown down, and, as stated, they were in their rebellion hardly responsible for their acts, and now desire to return to their allegiance. If justice is done under our constitution and laws as they are, I think we shall find victims enough whose incorrigibility will leave no doubt of their guilt.

If any bill is to be passed by Congress, would it not be more wise to wait for a little time, until we can better see what should be its provisions. The number of bills presented, and speeches of members, show clearly that they *need light*. The sun is rising and they will soon have it, if they will wait a little.

It strikes me that the time spent on a Confiscation bill, could be better employed in devising some wise measure of taking care of "property" now being confiscated by the "acts" of Providence.

J. B. S.

ULSTER COUNTY, April 30, 1862.

Iron-Clad Vessels for the Pacific.

The following correspondence appears in the California papers:

SACRAMENTO, March 25, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am directed, by a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, to transmit to you the following:

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is hereby requested immediately to telegraph to the Secretary of State of the United States, to ascertain whether, in the opinion of the Federal Administration, our foreign relations are, at present, such as to make it necessary or expedient that California should take active measures toward putting the harbor of San Francisco in a state of defence.

LELAND STANFORD.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1862.

The present aspect of our foreign relations is pacific; but the President remains of the opinion, heretofore so often expressed, that whilst this civil war actively continues, there may be foreign aggressions.

No important part or portion of the United States ought to be left exposed. One or two iron-clad steamers at San Francisco would assure its safety at small expense.

WM. H. SEWARD.

Crop Prospects.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, May 14.

The weather has become dry and warm, the thermometer, during the day, being as high as 80° at noon the last three or four days.

Spring work with farmers has been prosecuted with great vigor, and an immense breadth of land sown, the last three weeks, with oats and Spring wheat. The ground has baked some, owing to the previous rains, and some rain is now needed to facilitate corn-planting. The fears of short crops of Spring wheat and oats—entertained in April, owing to the late, wet Spring—have been dissipated, and no deficiency in the crops, for that cause, is now feared. The scarcity of labor in the agricultural districts, owing to the large number of men in the army, will no doubt result in a diminished breadth of land being planted with corn, more especially as the price is now so low, but a good supply of it will be in the country, nevertheless, should the season prove favorable, as a moderate crop, with the quantity of the crop of 1861 still in the hands of the farmers, will make the whole supply a full average one. The prospects of a large fruit crop were never better, probably, there having been no frost to injure the buds. Fall wheat looks wonderfully well in all the States, and should this month and the early part of June be moderately dry, there seems to be no doubt that the crop will be a large one. The only danger is that it will grow too rank and rapidly, should the weather be of a forcing character.

A SNAKE STORY.—There is a young fellow by the name of FAY, residing near the National Road, about five miles east of the city, who has recently excited the wonder of those who have heretofore entertained a horror of snakes. He spends the most of his time in hunting for and playing with reptiles of various kinds, and goes about with his hat and pantaloons pockets filled with them. A day or two ago, a party of gentlemen, who were fishing along Wheeling Creek, met FAY, and one of them, in a sportive manner, took off his (FAY's) hat, when seven water-snakes jumped off his head and ran in different directions. FAY then proposed, for a consideration, to go and bring another lot, which he did in an incredible short space of time, and upon being paid an additional sum of money, actually put the heads of the forked-tongued reptiles in his mouth, and bit them off one after another, and threw their bodies away. On his upper jaw the fellow has but one tooth, so that he is compelled to tear and chew the necks of the snakes before he can separate the heads from the bodies. He has made himself so familiar with the habits and hiding places of the water-snake, that he can go out, and in a few moments return with a hat full.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

FINANCIAL.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

6 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES,

1 YEAR CERTIFICATES,

6 PER CENT BONDS,

QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS,

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, &c.

UNCURRENT MONEY, GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

COLLECTIONS MADE, WITH PROMPT RETURNS. STOCKS, BONDS, AND COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED. DRAFTS DRAWN ON BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c.

We have special facilities for collecting Quartermasters' Checks, and all undisputed claims against the Government, in much less than the usual time.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 WALL-ST.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Assets, Jan. 1, 1862, $943,173.

THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS, ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.

No TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels are taken.

The Profits of the Company, ascertained from the 10th of January, 1855, to the 1st of January, 1861, for which Certificates were issued, amount to........$1,065,960

Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862........101,850

Total Profits for 7 years........$1,167,810

The Certificates previous to 1859, have been redeemed by Cash........402,610

Net Earnings remaining with the Company, Jan. 1, 1862........$765,200

The dealers have had returned to them in dividends, for the 7 years, an average of over 27 per cent. per annum.

TRUSTEES.

Alfred Edwards,	William Leconey,	Jehial Read,
A. C. Richards,	B. W. Bull,	John A. Bartow,
Sheppard Gandy,	C. Hadden,	A. S. Barnes,
W. M. Richards,	L. P. Morton,	J. E. Hanford,
G. D. H. Gillespie,	F. W. Meyer,	Alex. M. Earle,
C. E. Milnor,	John B. Arthur,	H. L. Atherton,
Martin Bates, Jr.,	J. K. Myers,	John A. Hadden,
Fred'k H. Betts,	A. Wesson,	Geo. C. Wetmore,
Moses A. Hoppock,	William Kent,	P. H. Vandervoort.
Sanford Cobb, Jr.,	David P. Morgan,	Josiah M. Fiske,
W. H. Mellen,	Byron Sherman.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WM. LECONEY, Vice-President.
BENJ. A. ONDERDONK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS.
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD

Purchased, and always on hand for sale, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Quartermaster's Vouchers and Drafts collected cheaply and expeditiously, advanced upon or bought at the highest market price.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 170 BROADWAY, New-York, May 19, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, June 2, 1862. POLLS OPEN FROM 12 M., TO 1 P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AND QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS ON WASHINGTON, Collected on favorable terms, or bought at highest market rates.

Six per cent. Two-year Treasury and Demand Notes for duties for sale.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

M. C. MORGAN
(Late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co.,)
STOCK, BOND AND NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Hanover-st., (near Wall,) New-York.

United States Securities of all classes bought and sold. Reliable investments made for Estates.

THE TURKISH BATH COMPANY.—In compliance with the wishes of the public, the shares of the Turkish Bath Company have been reduced to $10 each. Those, however, subscribing for five shares, or to the amount of $50, will, besides the regular dividends, enjoy the privilege of a free ticket, available once in every two months, which guarantees twelve per cent. on the investment.

Subscriptions to the Stock of the TURKISH BATH COMPANY, will now be received at the offices of the following journals: *Evening Post, Express, Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Vanity Fair,* and at Messrs. Appleby's, No. 133 Water-st.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Directors:

Hon. A. W. Bradford, LL.D.,	Valentine Mott, M. D.,
Wm. Cullen Bryant, Esq.,	John Ordronaux, M. D., Sanitary Commission,
Theo. W. Dwight, LL.D., Col. Col. Law School,	J. S. Thayer, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. Folsom,	Hon. Daniel F. Tiemann,
C. Godfrey Gunther Esq.,	John Torrey, M. D.,
Charles King, LL.D., Pres. Col. College.	Wm. H. Van Buren, M. D., Sanitary Commission.

C. OSCANYAN, Secretary and General Manager.

N. B.—Mr. OSCANYAN can be seen at the Office of the *Vanity Fair*, No. 116 Nassau-st., or at No. 37 Lafayette-place.

ONTARIO BANK—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, holding or claiming any of the circulating notes of the former Ontario Bank, (at Canandaigua,) or of the Ontario Branch Bank, (at Utica,) that they are required to present the same for payment at my office, in the City of Utica, on or before the 1st day of July next; and that in default of so doing the said notes will not be paid.

DATED AT UTICA, May 15, 1862.
EDWARD A. WETMORE,
Receiver of the Ontario Bank.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, for the election of Directors of said Company, will be held, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, at the office of said Company, in the Passenger Depot Building, in the City of Milwaukee. By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. KEYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, May 13, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on FRIDAY, 23d inst.

The transfer books will close on 15th inst., and reopen on 26th inst. By order of the Board.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th of May, and reopened on the 2d of June.

W. M. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M. to that date. By order of the Board of Directors. W. BEMENT, Treas.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $10,000 FOR THREE years, at 10 per cent., on improved, unincumbered real estate, situated in La Salle and Bureau Counties, Ill., worth, at a fair valuation, $25,000. Interest will be paid quarterly or half yearly in New-York, if desired. For particulars address Post-office Box No. 1 La Salle, La Salle County, Ill. Refer to Messrs. Clayton E. Sweet and J. C. Nichols, Wappinger's Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.
PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SALE to the Company of the whole or any part of $43,600 of the Bonds of this Company dated July 1, 1861, payable July 1, 1871, will be received at this office until the 24th of June next, addressed to WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking-rooms, on MONDAY, the 2d of June next between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES ISsued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, may learn something of interest to them by applying to the Trustees of the creditors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman,
No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9
N. A. COWDREY, Sec'y, No. 29 William-st., Room No. 4

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

$55,000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Some trust funds are offered at this low rate to invite extra security, as the trustee expects to be absent in Europe for an indefinite period. Principals may address R., care of Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 2d day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. The Transfer books will be closed on the 25th inst. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SACRAMENTO Valley 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds; interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 41 Exchange-place.

INSURANCE.

MAY-DAY HINTS.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR INSURANCE!
POOR INSURANCE IS DEAR AT ANY PRICE.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY,
between Wall and Pine sts.,

Insures Dwellings, Furniture and other Insurable Property, at fair rates, and divides to its customers
THREE-FOURTHS OF ITS PROFITS.

Cash Capital........$500,000 00
Surplus........571,518 26
Assets........1,071,518 26

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Sec.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

COAL.

Written proposals will be received until the 24th inst., for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities and qualities of White Ash Coal, clean:

600 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) Locust Mountain, steamboat size.

Also,
750 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) egg size,
300 tons (2,240 lbs. per ton) stove size,
of either Beaver Mountain, Buck Mountain or Baltimore Vein, Wyoming.

Price of each stated separately.

Coal can be delivered from the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Wyoming districts at the West Point wharf from canal boats which receive it at the mines, without breaking bulk, *via* the Schuylkill and Delaware and Raritan Canals.

More than the ordinary facilities for unloading will be furnished. The coal to be delivered between the 1st of June and the 24th of August next.

EDWARD C. BOYNTON,
Captain and Quartermaster Military Academy.
WEST POINT, N. Y., May 2, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office, until 12½ P. M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.: Flagging and reflagging the sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues, and in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third avenue; repairing and reglazing the public lamps for one year; furnishing one thousand five hundred gas lamps; building two new steam fire-engines, for Hose Company No. 52 and Engine Company No. 9; building new hand-engine for Engine Company No. 35; building two new tenders for use of Engine Companies Nos. 42 and 2; building new truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; building new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 4; building new houses for each of the following Companies, viz.: Engine Company No. 48, Hose Company No. 39, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, and Hose Company No. 1; alterations and additions to house of Hose Company No. 33; repairing pier No. 29, North River, and furnishing a Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation. Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures. Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated, Street Department, New-York, May 19, 1862.
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office on TUESDAY, 27th day of May, TUESDAY, June 3, and TUESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock M. for the delivery of (1,000) one thousand cavalry horses in this city for the use of the army; deliveries to commence immediately after the contracts are awarded, on the above dates, and the whole number contracted for to be delivered in fifteen days from time of awarding such contracts. The horses must be sound and free from blemish, not less than (15) fifteen hands high, and not less than (6) six years old, nor more than nine, and well trained. No mares will be taken. No bids will be received from any one person for more than (100) one hundred horses, and no bids will be entertained unless the bidder or his agent is present at opening the proposals, and who will immediately give security for the faithful performance of the contract. The horses to be subject to inspection, and all horses unfit for cavalry service will be rejected. Proposals accompanied by the names of proposed sureties, who will be required to give a bond for the faithful execution of the contract; to be marked, "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," addressed to [Signed,] A. BOYD,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF fresh beef for use of United States troops stationed at Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, for one year, commencing 1st June, 1862, will be received at the office of the A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, until 12 o'clock M. on the 21st inst. The beef to be of the first quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks and shanks excluded,) and to be delivered at Fort Columbus at such times and in such quantities as may be required. Two securities of $5,000 each will be required for the faithful fulfilment of the contract. Proposals will be addressed to First Lieut. B. B. Childs, Sixth Infantry, office of A. A. C. S., Fort Columbus, New-York harbor, and be indorsed "Proposals for the supply of Fresh Beef." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids which he deems extravagant or on doubtful securities.

B. B. CHILDS,
First Lieutenant, Sixth Infantry, A. A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of FRIDAY, May 30, 1862, for the construction of Sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Thirty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to East River;
First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets;
Seventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; and
Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to No. 404 Cherry-street.

Blank forms for bids, and all necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. V. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN.
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Stop-Cocks and Hydrants," will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, May 28, 1862,

For the supply of twelve-inch, six-inch and four-inch stop-cocks; and

Of Fire-Hydrants for the use of this Department.

Specifications for the same, and blank forms for the proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
May 13, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS (indorsed "Proposals for Receiving Basins, &c.,") will be received at this office until Monday, May 26, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the bids will be opened.

For the construction of certain Receiving Basins and Culverts, made necessary by the grading of Chambers-street and James-slip, between Chatham-street and East River.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A.,
No. 25 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO PURCHASE, for the service of the United States, fifteen hundred (1,500) cavalry horses; the horses to be at least six, and under nine years of age, from 15 to 15½ hands high, and sound in all respects. Mares excluded. The horses to be exhibited for inspection at such place or places as may be designated by the undersigned, and the purchase of them to commence within seven (7) days from date. Any information as to place of inspection, &c., can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1862.

PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to furnish thirty thousand (30,000) Flannel Sack Coats or Blouses, unlined, of the army pattern, to be made of any standard (Indigo blue wool, dyed,) twilled flannel, weighing five ounces to the yard of twenty-seven inches, subject to the usual inspection. Proposals will state how soon the sack coats can be delivered, as they are wanted at the earliest possible time.

G. H. CROSSMAN,
Dy. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

Bids for any portion of the above will be received.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WILLIAMSON & WARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by JAMES G. WILLIAMSON.

BROOKLYN, May 19, 1862.
JAMES G. WILLIAMSON,
ISAAC B. WARD.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

CAPE & FLOYD,
SMOKERS, PACKERS AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
Nos. 84 and 86 Allen-st., Nos. 269, 271 and 273 Broome-st., and No. 163 Fulton Market.

PROVISIONS of all kinds carefully put up for steamships and sailing vessels.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

An entirely new invention, recently patented for the convenient and perfect application of curative, sedative and lubricating ointments, insuring a complete cure of this most stubborn and painful of all diseases. It is simple, cleanly and effective, for the use of patients themselves, causing neither irritation or pain. Never gets out of order. Can be carried in the pocket, charged with sufficient ointment for several applications, a fact of much consequence to TRAVELERS. It prevents all waste of ointment. It is the most perfect instrument ever presented to the public for the purposes for which it is intended. It has met with the approval of every physician to whom it has been submitted.

Can be had of all druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman, corner of William-st., New York

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility and Impotency, is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed, and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway, and by Dr. B., at his office, No. 35 12th-st., six doors West of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1 mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had only of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine, Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND ALL ERUPTIONS of the skin, permanently cured, in a few days, by scientific treatment; remove the cause and the disease will disappear. For $1 I will guarantee a permanent cure, by external applications, that will leave the skin with a healthy glow, and without a scar. Address, in full confidence, stating the nature of the eruption, &c., Dr. CANFIELD, Roslyn, L. I.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four days; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Powers' French Preventive—an important invention—price reduced to $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the money. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

NOTICE.—DR. C. D. HAMMOND (AUTHOR OF "NERVOUS DEBILITY," &c.) has returned from Europe, and may be consulted as heretofore, at No. 31 East 27th-st., fifth house from Madison-av., from 8 to 10, 1 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. 22 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NELSON SMITH, REceiver, &c., vs. SAMUEL BALDWIN et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, in the above-entitled action, I will expose to sale, on the 31st day of May, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer, a lot of gold and silver watches, lot of rubies, emeralds, opals, sleeve buttons, lot of Mosaic and Etruscan jewelry.

Also, the following notes:

4 notes of Wm. Owen, dated 1859 and 1860, for $156 83, $150, $220, $222 94.

3 notes of Eug. Michot, dated 13th September, 1860, at 4, 6 and 8 months, $40, $40, $45.

1 note of Michot & Bro., dated 16th July, 1857, at 6 months, for $259.

7 notes of Morse & Voorhees, dated 1855, 1856, for $515 16, $174 35, $198, $248, $174, $515 16, $515 18.

3 notes of Wm. H. Toler, dated 27th May, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, $1[illegible]8, $[illegible], $200.

3 notes of C. H. Ganbert, dated 29th May, 1857, at 5, 6 and 7 months, $641 each.

4 notes of Saml. W. Pepper, dated 14th Feb., 1859, at 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, $50 each.

2 notes of James F. Pitkin, dated 6th Jan., 1859, at 1 and 3 years, for $300 and $314 90.

3 notes of P. McCaffray, dated 1st Nov., 1859, at 4, 6 and 7 months, for $58 25 each.

2 notes of Thos. Davis, dated 1st Nov., 1857, at 6 months, for $104 and $175.

2 notes of Leach & Bennett, dated 21st June, 1857, at 5 and 7 months, for $118 25 each.

1 note of F. Zersee & Co., dated 7th April, 1859, at 5 months, for $167 96.

1 note of H. S. Baldwin, dated 1st May, 1859, at 1 day, for $700.

1 note of And. J. Fuller, dated 1st Feb., 1859, at 6 months, for $245 91.

1 note of M. H. Chambers, dated 17th May, 1859, at 2 years, for $235 50.

1 note of C. H. Ganbert & Co., dated 20th May, 1857, at 6 months, for $541.

1 note of J. W. Warren, dated 20th Jan., 1860, at 4 months, for $95.

2 notes of R. Folsom, dated July and Sept., 1857, at 6 months, for $295 and $123.

2 notes of C. E. Cooke, dated 14th Jan., 1858, at 3 and 4 months, for $107 06 and $107 35.

3 notes of James Fenno dated 23d July, 1851, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $200, $200, $207.

2 notes of Franklin Roberts, dated April and May, 1858, at 9 months, for $370 11 and $364 74.

2 notes of E. T. Nichols, dated 13th Sept., 1858, at 5 and 7 months, for $118 each.

5 notes of W. C. Smith, dated 18th April 1857, at 4, 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, for $266 61 each.

5 notes of Edward Gilpin, dated 1848, for $56 50, $55 25, $75, $75, and $260.

3 notes of C. A. Harvey, dated 15th May, 1856, at 6, 12 and 18 months, for $73 29 each.

2 notes of M. M. Laurence, dated 1849 and 1852, for $67 45, $53 75.

2 notes of Austin M. Ward, dated 15th Nov., 1855, at 5 and 7 months, for $213 each.

3 notes of J. Fuytel, dated 1854, for $266 85, $190 69, $190 69.

3 notes of Henry Bosworth, dated 12th March, 1856, at 4, 5 and 6 months, for $399 38, $399 38, $400 34.

1 note of George W. Myers, dated 31st March, 1851, at 7 months, for $123.

1 note of Brian Newall, dated 29th July, 1853, at 4 months, for $598 50.

1 note of P. N. Gellatly, dated 4th May, 1858, due bill for $12.

1 note of A. Robertson, dated 19th Oct., 1849, at 7 mos., for $65 77.

1 note of H. C. Nash, dated 5th March, 1854, at 7 mos., for $90.

1 note of C. A. Brown, dated 6th March, 1854, at 4 mos., for $297.

1 note of Ed. Turk, dated 1st Oct., 1854, at 4 mos., for $213 71.

1 note of B. B. Phillips, dated 29th Nov., 1848, at 3 mos., for $74.

1 note of F. Grascland, dated 9th May, 1848, due bill, for $15.

3 notes of E. A. Tyler, dated April and Sept., 1860, at 7, 8 and 6 mos., for $412 30, $414 30, $620.

1 note of Knowles & Wilkins, dated Oct. 1, 1860, at 6 mos., for $152.

1 note of H. R. Carberry, dated Sept. 10, 1860, at 6 mos., for $350 33.

2 notes of M. H. Chambers, dated April and May, 1859, at 12 mos., for $101 25, $66 75.

9 notes of Julius Walker, dated 1857, 1858, 1859, for $92 25, $135, $200, $193, $232, $198 43, $232, $233, $135.

An account against James H. Warner for a diamond pin, $190.

A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in 4th District Court, N. O., $795 83.

A judgment against Wm. Buynham, record in same Court, for $1,591 36.

Also, one safe, one clock, desk, counting-house desk, tables, case of drawers, closet, chairs, stools, iron railing, trunk, and mirror.

NELSON SMITH,
Receiver, &c.
Dated May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF CHENANGO.—BURR B. ANDREWS against FRANCIS BRASEE.—Summons for money. To Francis Brasee, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of Burr B. Andrews, plaintiff, a copy of which has this fourteenth day of April, 1862, been filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Chenango, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his law office in the village of Norwich, county and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will take judgment against you for two hundred dollars and seventy-nine cents, expense of protest and postage, with interest thereon from the third day of September, 1860, besides costs.

Dated Norwich, N. Y., April 14, 1862.
D. L. FOLLET, Plaintiff's Attorney,
my 9-law6wF Norwich, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-street, New-York, May 5, 1862. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the Act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 22, 1862, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York, passed April 16, 1857," the provisions of the law regulating the piers, wharves, bulkheads and slips in the Port of New-York are made applicable to private piers and bulkheads, as well as public piers, and that such regulations will be enforced in reference to all piers and bulkheads, except those in respect to which special privileges have been granted by law. By order of the Board.

F. PERKINS, Secretary

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

REMOVALS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
REMOVED
TO
NO. 170 BROADWAY,
Southeast corner of Maiden-lane,
INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
Also, against loss by Inland Navigation and Transportation.
JAMES VAN NORDEN, President.
R. C. COMBES, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF goods manufactured by THE UNION INDIA-RUBBER COMPANY will be removed, on the first of May next, from No. 103 LIBERTY-ST. to No. 12 Park place.

HY. G. HADDEN, President.

WILLIAM C. GREENE, LATE OF CHAMbers-st., would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 43 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

G. GUIDICINI, ARTIST, REMOVED TO No. 183 East 50th-st. Orders and communications left at T. T. Green's drug-store, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—DANIEL LORD, DANIEL D. LORD, HENRY DAY & GEORGE D. F. LORD, have removed to Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER, BREWSTER & BALDWIN

Have the exclusive right of the corrugated AXLE BOX

For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagon or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK SADDLE PONY, 14¾ high, just 8 years old, warranted perfectly sound and free from vice. Apply at the Institute Riding School, No. 115 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.; price reasonable.

H. W. WARNER, MANUFACTURER OF children's carriages of all descriptions, Greenfield, Mass.

MACHINERY, &C.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PUMP.
THE BEST CISTERN, WELL AND FIRE PUMP.

Raises from all depths; forces to all distances; works easy; works well; don't rust; don't freeze; has 3 years' success, and no equal. Prices reduced. Drawings and prices free. Address JAMES M. EDNEY, No. 476½ Broadway.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILERS save over 30 per cent. of the fuel required for flue or plain cylinder boilers, while they have all the advantages of strength, cheapness and simplicity of construction, convenience and safety in use, claimed for either. Send for a circular to H. BOARDMAN, No. 84 Broadway, N. Y

IRON SCREW LATHE.—A LARGE IRON Screw Lathe 25 feet long, will take in 5 feet or more, will be sold cheap if applied for soon, to WM. DOLTON, Trenton, N. J.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 13th-st., near 3d-av. Sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR Camel-hair Shawls, Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, old Gold and Silver, by LOUIS ANRICH, No. 723 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
AUSTRALASIAN, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 11.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 25.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA KEY WEST.
FIRST SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER,
THE STEAMSHIP
MARION,

J. D. PHILLIPS, U. S. N., Commander, having been furnished with new boilers, and put in complete order, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for NEW-ORLEANS, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, touching at Key West to land the mails.

For freight, of which a limited quantity will be taken, or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class........$160
Third-class........76

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH........SATURDAY, May 24.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, May 31.
KANGAROO........SATURDAY, June 7.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—THE steamship GREAT EASTERN will sail from New-York for Liverpool on
SATURDAY, May 31.

Price of passage in
First Cabin........$95@$135

According to State-room accommodations, all other privileges being equal.

Third Cabin........$30@$50

With very superior accommodations.

Suites of rooms for families may be engaged by special arrangement.

No berth secured until paid for.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Plans of the ship may be seen and engagements made for freight or passage, on application at the office, to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 24, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, May 24......SATURDAY, June 21

Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

YELLOW PINE FLOORING SEASONED, dressed and undressed, 1in., 1¼in. and 1½in., for sale by JOHN S. McLEAN, cor. Morton and West sts., N. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TERMINUS.
GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.
TICKETS 10 CENTS.

From the new depot at "Hunter's Point" to Flushing, and the way stations of Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New-Town, and Fashion Course Depot.

GREAT INCREASE OF TRIPS ON AND AFTER MAY 5.

LEAVE JAMES-SLIP FERRY OR 34TH-ST. FERRY.	LEAVE FLUSHING.
6 A. M., 1 P. M.	6 A. M., 1 P. M.
7 A. M., 3 P. M.	7 A. M., 3 P. M.
8 A. M., 5 P. M.	8 A. M., 5 P. M.
9 A. M., 6 P. M.	9 A. M., 6 P. M.
10½ A. M., 7 P. M.	10 A. M., 7 P. M.

N. B.—Freight received at James-slip Ferry until 5 P. M., and delivered at one-half the usual rates. The fare will be 15 cents if paid on the cars.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NOTICE.—WORCESTER AND NASHUA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—SUNDAY TRAIN TO LOWELL.—An Express Passenger train will leave Worcester every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. New-York Passengers by the steamer CITY OF BOSTON, of the Norwich and Worcester line, can proceed to Lowell by this arrangement same as other days. Baggage checked through as usual.

C. W. BENTLEY, Sup't, Worcester.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, &c.—The steamer NAUSHON will leave Murray-st. wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, passenger trains will leave Manchester at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. The freight train will leave Manchester at 1 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton, each way. The new and elegant steamer, MARY POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Returning, will leave Rondout at 5½, Poughkeepsie at 6½, and Newburgh at 7½ A. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE.—Steamers ISAAC P. SMITH and AMERICA, leaves foot of Harrison-st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 9½ A. M., 3¼ and 4½ P. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw, touching at Christopher-st. each way. For particulars inquire of agent at Harrison-st. Pier.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave pier foot of Harrison street, N. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7:45, making intermediate landings, touching at 30th street at 8 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by all stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

INSTRUCTION.

A [illegible]

Porter, [illegible] Barnes & [illegible] New-York; [illegible]

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY, [illegible]

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU," 561 B'dway, supplies schools with teachers, [illegible] with school circulars (gratuitously.) Teachers [illegible] with positions. Wanted, teachers music and [illegible] gent. (Episcopalian) to teach classics, etc., [illegible] $300 and b'd. References: Prof. Phelps, [illegible] Normal School; Harper Bros.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN."—Parents and guardians may obtain circulars and full particulars of good schools, without charge, at "Amer. School Inst.," No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible] every grade, and families, supplied with well qualified teachers, without charge.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE.—BLOOMINGville, (South Side P. O.,) Staten Island. A boarding school for boys; Summer term opens May 28. Circulars at WHITTEMORE BROTHERS, No. 379 Broadway, or address the Principal, J. F. STONE.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FREEHOLD, N. J., INSTITUTE—A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal. Parental care and thorough instruction are given. For terms and circulars, address as above.

C. C. MARSH, AUTHOR OF THE POPULAR works on book-keeping, gives private lessons on book-keeping and business affairs, at his rooms, No. 596 Broadway. Circulars, with terms, on application.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—PROF. F. A. ANDREU'S Boarding-school for Young Ladies. Summer Term opens May 5.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS, French or German, in a private family; must be qualified to teach both languages, as well as music and drawing. Apply at the Brevoort House to-day.

A YALE GRADUATE AND SUCCESSFUL teacher wishes a few private pupils. Address YALE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

$150. BEST PIANO. **$150.**

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for $150 cash, warranted for five years. Rich moulding cases, $175 to $200, all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE, No. 478 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 728 Broadway. They call attention to their pianos, with all their valuable improvements. Second-hand pianos of their own manufacture for sale and to rent.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. Fischer, with iron frame, solid bottom, patent damper, overstrung bass, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway—A large stock of Horizontal and Upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—UPRIGHT cottage pianos, for small rooms and country residences, at $15, $50, $75, $100, $175, &c., for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible-house, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Would call the attention of those about to furnish new houses, to their large and finely assorted stock of housekeeping linen goods, consisting of the best makes of Irish, Scotch and Barnsley

LINEN SHEETINGS, NAPKINS,
PILLOW LINENS, DOYLIES,
TABLE LINENS, DAMASK CLOTHS,
TOWELS, TOWELINGS, &c., &c.

all of which they have in the greatest variety, and are prepared to sell at low prices.

N. B.—Articles made up on the shortest notice, and in the best manner. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Are now offering at retail their large stock of
LACE CURTAINS,
CORNICES
AND
SHADES,

In which they are prepared to offer every inducement to customers. Above articles made and put up in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

MARSEILLES QUILTS
AT
LOW PRICES.

We shall open on MONDAY, May 19, a large lot of superfine Marseilles quilts, which we are prepared to sell at prices much under their real value.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c., &c. Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and night-gown yokes; also, ladies' ready made under garments; fluted handkerchiefs, initials and coats of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroideries made to order. Stamping for embroideries executed in the most perfect manner.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS received four more cases of her nice fitting dollar corsets; also a lot of Werley's patent French, very low. Best steel skirts from 50 cents. N. B.—Linen edgings, tattings, frillings and ruffings; also, Alexandre's kid gloves. No. 880 Broadway.

BRAIDING, LETTERING, AND ALL KINDS of ornamental needlework executed in good style and very reasonably, at Mrs. VANTASSEL'S, 63 West 20th-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
(Formerly Williams & Orvis')
CELEBRATED DOUBLE THREAD
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

FROM $25 TO $50. These machines, celebrated throughout New-England and the West, are not surpassed by any others in the market, while they are FIFTEEN DOLLARS CHEAPER than the cheapest of any other responsible makers. Better machines for family use have never been made. They are simple, reliable and warranted.

SALESROOM, No. 609 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS.

N. B.—Circulars and samples of stitching sent to all applicants, and favorable inducements offered to agents.

WANTED.—A WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-Machine, cheap. Address A. F. M., No. 617 Hudson-st., stating number, how long used, price, and full description.

SEWING MACHINES. — FINKLE & LYON sewing machines, new, for sale or to rent on monthly payments. Inquire of P. H. DIAMOND, [illegible] Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE!—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old established concern in this City, down town, on one of the principal streets. The stock is well assorted, and first-class goods. A fine store and a low rent. To a responsible party, the terms will be made liberal. Address CUTLERY, Box No. 109 Times Office.

$1,000 CASH, AND ACTIVE SERVICES will obtain an interest in a brokerage business, long established, and making from $[illegible] to $10,000 per year. Association and location unexceptionable.

ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

IRON FOUNDRY, 100 BY 38 FEET, TO LET at No. 99 Grand-st., Brooklyn; engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for molding; rent low. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, before 11 A. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $[illegible] and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, bedding, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $30 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kind of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Real Position of the French Government.

Disclosures from Diplomatic Sources in this Country.

How M. Mercier was Impressed with the Rebel Cause.

How the French Government [illegible] Affected to the Rebels.

THE UNION IN THE ASCENDANT.

REVELATIONS FROM THE AMERICAN CAPITAL.

THE STORY MR. GEOFFROY, FIRST SECRETARY OF THE FRENCH LEGATION, HAS TAKEN TO PARIS—VIEWS OF M. MERCIER—REPORTS FROM NEW-ORLEANS, ETC.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 1862.

Previous to his departure for Europe on the 30th ult., Mr. GEOFFROY, First Secretary of Legation, (French,) communicated to some of his friends in Washington the result of his observations in Richmond, where he had been in company of Count MERCIER. Mr. GEOFFROY was of opinion that the rebels may be conquered, may suffer defeat upon defeat, *but that they will never submit nor be subdued.* He was particularly struck with the unanimity of feeling there respecting the conduct of the war. He could not find a single man who was not for fighting to the last, rather than surrender. The whole population suffers the greatest privations without complaint, every necessary of life is heavily taxed—bread, meat, salt, vegetables. Still, the people struck him as if unaware of this state of things, and seem to conform cheerfully to their new position.

The repeated representations made to LOUIS NAPOLEON by Mr. DAYTON, that the inland trade would be open as soon as the harbors would be in possession of the National Government, had induced the French Emperor to verify the truth of his statements, which the private reports of the French Consuls in the Southern ports flatly contradicted. In consequence he sent M. MERCIER to ascertain which, of the American or French representative's report, was the correct one.

Mr. MERCIER had several conversations with the representatives of the Confederate States in Richmond, particularly with Mr. BENJAMIN, whom he knew before, and there acquired the certainty, which he however had since the beginning of the war, of the unwillingness of the Southern people to compromise, or to go back to the old Union. His observations, although different in form from that of Mr. GEOFFROY, are substantially the same.

In a recent report to the Emperor, Mr. MEJEAN, the French Consul at New-Orleans, says that although no trace of Union feeling is visible in New-Orleans, he doubts not that if the Confederate Government does not act with vigor and energy, the consequence of its inaction or slowness, *will be to tire and disgust a portion of the population, which would, in such case, willingly return to the Union.* Among all the reports emanating from the French Consulates in America, this is the only one which expresses the hope of a partial return of Union sentiment. All others positively deny the existence of such sentiment in their respective localities.

The cause of the anxiety, which certainly did exist some days ago in official circles, had no real ground, and is rather prospective than positive. It rested upon the uncertainty of the Emperor's resolution, after he will have heard of Mr. MERCIER's report, and after his conversation with Mr. GEOFFROY, who has already reached Paris.

The official agents of France in Washington have, of course, their own opinion as regards the decision of LOUIS NAPOLEON in the matter. But as the object of this note is to mention facts, and not opinions, I will close my communications here.

REVELATIONS FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL

VIEWS OF THE FRENCH CABINET ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION—THE IMPERIAL FAMILY FOR THE UNION—EFFORTS OF THE SECESSIONISTS—NAVAL EXPERIMENTS, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

The voyage of M. MERCIER to Richmond seems to have forced the French Cabinet into some sort of explanations on the subject of their sympathies on the American question, which have found their way into the Press. Thus the *Indépendance Belge* states that while Messrs. DE PERSIGNY and BILLAULT sympathize with the South, M. THOUVENEL declares categorically in favor of the North. But this classification of the *Indépendance* will bear correction in this sense that in the Cabinet but two men are very decided in any way, which two are Messrs. THOUVENEL and WALEWSKI, who are both for the Union; while Messrs. DE PERSIGNY, ROUHER and FOULD are sympathetic with the South, but *not to the extent of desiring a recognition so long as the opposing armies are in the field.* As for M. BILLAULT and the other members of the Cabinet there is reason to believe that they prefer the maintenance of the Union.

The *Moniteur*, which, if it leans to any side at all, leans to that of the North, is controlled entirely by the Count WALEWSKI, Minister of State. The *Constitutionnel* and *Patrie* represent, in general, the opinions of M. DE PERSIGNY, in whose bureau the entire Press, with the exception of the *Moniteur*, is controlled, and these facts explain a multitude of things. To go still further, it should be stated that M. DE PERSIGNY is half an Englishman; that the London *Times* is almost as much a household god in his house as in that of a veritable John Bull, and that, under the circumstances, it is a fortunate thing for us that M. THOUVENEL, who is purely French, and has no love whatever for John Bull, is in the Foreign Office, instead of the able and [illegible] Minister of the Interior, M. DE PERSIGNY. [illegible] *family, in all its branches, is in favor of* [illegible] *the American Union, a fact which* [illegible] *to follow out his personal convic*[illegible] *and firmness.*

The Secessionists continue their exertions here to pervert public opinion, and among other things are publishing pamphlets in favor of the South, or rather against the North, for, since the late battles they seem to have lost their temper, and prefer denunciations to arguments. The Union men do not reply to these productions, relying upon the force of [illegible] and the justice of their cause to respond for [illegible] in the present contest has been so much discussed for the last thirty years in America, that for Americans it is no longer a question for discussion, but one of arms, and the best informed of the French public men and writers know this; so that the pamphlets in question can only exert an influence in circles without power in the direction of the affairs of the Government. Nevertheless it is humiliating to see such denunciations spread before foreigners by men who till lately took as much pride in the great Republic as anybody. Treason to the model Republic is bad enough at home, but treason to the model Republic in presence and for the benefit of the sneering Monarchists of Europe, is an example of political degeneracy the world has rarely seen. The time was when Americans abroad uttered nothing but eulogiums of their country. A short year has gone by, and now we hear not only curses and denunciations, but arguments to induce foreigners to curse and denounce the country.

The Governments of Europe, and especially the War and Marine Offices, are watching with deep interest the scientific facts developed by the great struggle in America. The great power and usefulness of gunboats as a means of attack and defence, the fight between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, the experiments with the large mortars, and the various new-modeled vessels of war in course of construction, continue to be studied and discussed with a feverish anxiety which their importance really entitles them to. The list of interesting scientific facts has now acquired another in the destructive effects of the new artillery on the walls of Fort Pulaski. Thus new developments follow each other in such rapid succession, that the specialists will have difficulty in keeping pace with them. To increase the interest, or, more properly, the perplexity, caused by this rapid progress in the art of war, every one feels that the last word is not said, and that it would be dangerous to stop at the point now attained.

The French, however, continue to protess great confidence in their iron-coated frigates, and in order to show that they possess a superiority in something, they are about to send their best one, *La Couronne*, on a voyage across the Atlantic, to prove her sailing qualities. The French deny absolutely that the late trials of Armstrong guns at Shoeburyness, at which walls similar to those of the *Warrior* were easily penetrated, demonstrated anything new, since the guns kicked to such an extent with the requisite charges of powder as to render them entirely unmanageable on shipboard. The French, in their artillery researches, seem to prefer a battery of mediocre power, upon which they can depend for a whole day's regular work, to one of exceptional power, which is liable to become deranged, or requires too much detail in the working.

More than at any time for years, it is now believed at Paris that the Roman question is on the eve of a solution. The policy of the Palais Royal—that of a mixed garrison at Rome—is the one supposed to have been adopted: and here, strange to relate, it seems to be believed that the Pope will accept this solution. The optimists even claim that the Prince NAPOLEON is going to join VICTOR EMANUEL at Naples, in order to enter Rome with the King at the head of the Italian army, which is to share the garrison of Rome with the French! But the Catholic party declare that never will the Pope, or the members of his Government, remain in Rome to be the witnesses of such a desecration of the Holy City.

You will not fail to notice the volte face of the London papers on the Mexican question, nor the efforts they seem to be making to bring about a rupture between France and the United States on this question, so as to obtain the influence of France, if needed, in any ulterior quarrel between the United States and England. The change is a most suggestive one.

MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MISSISSIPPI

Evacuation of Fort Wright by the Rebels.

A New Position Taken Up at Fort Randolph.

The National Fleet from Below at Vicksburgh.

CAIRO, Wednesday, May 21.

An arrival from the fleet on Monday states that a flag of truce went around Craighead Point for the purpose of exchanging released prisoners in accordance with an arrangement made some weeks since. After waiting some hours the flag returned without being met by the rebels. Late in the afternoon one of their boats came up and effected an exchange. It is believed among officers of the army that the rebels have evacuated Fort Wright and fallen back on Fort Randolph, as no rebel gunboats could be seen around the Point.

A reconnoisance in force sent down by Com. DAVIS to ascertain the position of the enemy, had not returned when the boat left.

Memphis papers of the 17th inst., announce the arrival of the National fleet at Vicksburgh, which had met no successful resistance. Fort Adams is 100 miles below Vicksburgh, and the presumption is, that a fight had taken place.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 22.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Fort Wright, 20th inst., says:

"From indications made apparent yesterday, it is clearly evident that the enemy have evacuated Fort Wright, and fallen back on Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on the second Chickasaw Bluff, twelve miles below their former position.

Officers of the flotilla, who went down the river yesterday with a flag of truce, returned with the intelligence that neither troops nor gunboat were visible; that Fort Wright, and as far below as the eye could reach, were deserted. Toward evening, the rebel craft came up with a flag of truce, and exchanged prisoners. No explanation was offered as to why our flag was not answered in the morning.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there is not the least doubt but that the rebels have left Fort Wright, and in their new position can maintain a more thorough defence, and be less exposed to the fire of our mortars."

CAIRO, Thursday, May 22.

The steamer *De Soto*, from the flotilla, has arrived, but brings no additional news. A flag of truce came up yesterday from the rebel fleet, and returned, but came up a second time. The object of this mission was not ascertained. The opinion still prevails that Fort Wright is evacuated.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 22.

A special from Cairo to the *Tribune* says the Captains of the steamers plying between here and the flotilla report that there are over a thousand refugees below New-Madrid, and that the banks of the river are lined with them, begging to be taken aboard and carried North.

Deserters, who came aboard the *Benton* on Tuesday, report that *Commodore Farragut's fleet left Vicksburgh on Saturday last, their destination being Memphis.*

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 22.

The steamer *Louisiana* has arrived, with 266 sick soldiers. With few exceptions they are convalescent, and as lively as crickets.

FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE.

Gen. Stoneman's Position Eight Miles from Richmond.

Results of a Balloon Reconnoissance.

The Enemy Discovered in Large Force.

RUMORS IN WASHINGTON OF A BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

Various rumors of a battle at Richmond are in circulation to-night, but it is impossible to trace them to a responsible source. During the day, an opinion that the rebels would evacuate their boasted capital on the advance of MCCLELLAN, gained considerable favor, but to-night, in view of the later reports from headquarters, the balloon observations had there, and further reasons, there is a very general belief, as heretofore, that there will be a severe battle. It is thought that the leaders of the rebellion dare not relinquish Richmond without a desperate struggle, and that it would be worse than defeat for them to do so. It is also asserted that they have for some weeks been adding to the strength of their works and force in and about that city, which they would not have done had they contemp ated evacuating it.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday Afternoon, May 21, 1862.

The encampment of the advance of the army under Gen. STONEMAN is still at Gains' Mills, eight miles and a half from Richmond and one and a half from the Chickahominy Creek. The pickets of the rebels occupy the bank on one side, and those of the Union on the other.

Gen. STONEMAN, in company with Prof. LOWE, made a ballon reconnoissance this morning from Gains' Mills, and reached an altitude of five hundred feet. From their position an admirable view was had of Richmond and the surrounding country, with a glass.

The camps of the enemy within the limits of the corporation were seen; also the arrival and departure of railway trains on the road between New Bridge and Richmond. Very few troops were visible, but to the left of the city on the line of the mail coach road leading to Bottom's Bridge a large number of troops were seen.

The smoke from numerous camp fires was seen rising from the woods in front, showing that they were occupied by a large force of the enemy.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday afternoon and this morning to the left of Richmond, which was probably caused by our gunboats endeavoring to force their way up the James River.

The weather is warm and pleasant during the day with heavy dews at night. The health of the troops continues remarkably good. Two rations of whisky and quinine are now daily issued.

OUR ADVANCE CORRESPONDENCE.

RECONNOISSANCE TO NEWCASTLE—DESTRUCTION OF TWO STEAMERS AND ELEVEN SLOOPS AND SCHOONERS—BOTTOM'S BRIDGE DESTROYED, ETC.

WHITE HOUSE, Monday, May 19, 1862—12 M.

The gunboat *Currituck* and the Quartermaster's transport steamer *Seth Low*, with two companies of infantry on board, received orders to ascend the Pamunkey River on Saturday morning, for the purpose of capturing two steamers and several sailing vessels, supposed to be lying near Newcastle. The rebels had sunk obstructions in the channel at the White House bridge, to prevent any of our vessels from going further up, but they were easily removed, and the *Currituck* and *Seth Low* passed through the draw in safety.

Newcastle is about thirty miles above here. It is a small village, and, like all other Virginia villages, in a dirty, dilapidated order. It possesses no importance whatever. On the banks of the Pamunkey there are some fine houses, the owners of which, in most cases, belong to the Confederate army. Trees have been felled and sunk in the channel at different places. The *Currituck* received a good deal of damage in clearing the way of these obstructions. None of the houses along the route were destroyed, but nearly all deserted by the whites. Negroes were plenty, as usual, and many came down to the boats grinning and showing their ivories. The rebel craft were supposed to be lying at Casey's, ten miles this side of Newcastle, but on reaching that point no sign of any of them could be seen; so the search was continued until within a mile of Newcastle. The river here forms a bend, rather difficult to navigate for pilots unacquainted with its windings. The two companies were landed and marched up the high ground until they reached an elevated spot, affording a fine view of Newcastle. The boats were all burning. The rebel steamers *Logan* and *Pamunkey* had their smoke-stacks still standing, eleven river craft, sloops and schooners, were burning at the same time. No rebels were seen. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, the companies reëmbarked and returned. Gen. MCCLELLAN appeared highly pleased at the results of the expedition, as it was not known what vessels the rebels had up the river.

The cavalry pickets of the New-York First penetrated to the banks of the Chickahominy, near Bottom's Bridge. None of the rebels were seen. The bridge has been destroyed.

M.

THE CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

RESPONSE FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, May 22.

In compliance with an order telegraphed from the Secretary of War, Gov. BERRY will immediately raise another volunteer regiment of infantry for active service. The regiment will be commanded by Col. JOSEPH A. GILMORE, under whose superintendence the regiment will be recruited.

RESPONSE FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 22.

In response to a communication from the War Department, Gov. ANDREW replies that Massachusetts will promptly contribute her quota of the additional troops required to put down the rebellion.

RESPONSE FKOM VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Thursday, May 22.

Gov. HOLBROOK, in conformance with orders from the War Department, has called for another regiment of volunteers from this State. It will be recruited immediately.

AFFAIRS AT CORINTH.

Reports of Deserters from the Rebel Army.

The Rebels Suffering from Sickness and Short Rations.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, May 22.

There was considerable skirmishing along our whole line yesterday. In every case the enemy was driven back, with a total loss of about 40 killed and wounded. The enemy's was about the same.

Deserters continue to come in daily in squads, mostly from the Thirteenth Louisiana.

CAIRO, Thursday, May 22.

Deserters from the rebel camp at Corinth a week ago arrived, and report that BEAUREGARD had 103,000 men, thirty thousand of them being held as a reserve under BRECKINRIDGE. The rebels are suffering greatly from sickness, an average of six hundred daily being sent from camp over the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. All the houses along the railroad were used as hospitals.

BEAUREGARD is continually among his troops, making them speeches, urging and making every effort to encourage them. His troops are subsisting on half rations. Salt beef, of miserable quality, is issued once a week.

The rifle pits around Corinth command all the approaches to the Mobile and Ohio road, and are thirteen miles long.

The rebels are making extraordinary efforts to obtain heavy guns, of which they acknowledge to have but a poor supply.

CHICAGO, Thursday, May 21.

A special from Cairo to the *Journal*, says CLAY KING, a noted guerrilla chief, has been publicly disgraced from the Southern service by an order publicly read at drèss parade at Corinth not long since.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

The Battle at Princetown a Lively Affair.

The Central Virginia Railroad Seized by Our Forces.

FRANKLIN, Wednesday, May 21.
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 22.

Dispatches have been received from Gen. COX, commanding in the fight at Princetown on the 18th. It was a very warm affair, in which some 30 were killed and 70 wounded on our side. Prisoners taken by us, state that the rebel loss was double or treble ours.

Col. CROOK, commanding at Lewisburgh, Greenbrier County, has made a successful dash on the Central Virginia Railroad, seizing at Covington, its terminus, a guerrilla chief and one other noted bushwhacker; also the telegraph office, and dispatches showing that the rebel Provost-Marshal of Alleghany County had sent to JACKSON, at Staunton, for reinforcements, which had been promised. He then went to the Jackson River bridge, ten miles east of Covington, and burnt the bridge—thus cutting off any present movement over the road.

This demonstration has had a capital effect in the county. The Union sentiment is more bold, and the Secessionists are alarmed and puzzled.

FROM THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

Arrival of the Steam Gunboat Penguin from the Florida Coast.

The United States steam gunboat *Penguin*, Lieut.-Commanding J. C. WILLIAMSON, arrived at this port last evening from the blockading fleet, leaving Mosquito Inlet, Fla., 16th inst., Port Royal 18th inst., and St. Helena Sound 19th inst. She brings no intelligence of any importance. The health of the fleet was good.

She left at Mosquito Inlet the United States steamer *Wyandotte* and *Henry Andrews*, blockading, the latter inside. The United States sloop-of-war *Dale* was at St. Helena Sound. She brings as passengers from Mosquito Inlet, A. Warren Kelsey, Acting-Assistant Paymaster, John B. Upton, Paymaster's Clerk of United States steamer *Henry Andrew*:

The following is a list of officers:

Lieut. Commanding, JAS. C. WILLIAMSON; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, John T. Blatchford; Acting-Master, M. L. Carpenter; Assistant Surgeon, George B. Higginbotham; Paymaster, Isaac Wood; Second-Assistant Engineer, Francis W. Warner; Third-Assistant Engineers, Milton P. Randall and Albert B. Kinney; Master's Mates, Wm. E. Anderson and Chas. Baker, Jr.

The following is a list of officers attached to the United States steamer *Henry Andrew*, now blockading at Mosquito Inlet, Fla.:

Acting-Master Commanding, THOS. A. HARRIS; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, W. G. Wright; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Wilson L. Ball; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Edward P. Heberton; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, Thos. Paniblet; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Walter Bradley, John Van Wormer; Master's Mates, Alex. McIntosh, Wm. Barrymore, James Burtwistle.

List of officers attached to United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, in St. Helena Sound, S. C., May 19:

Lieutenant-Commanding, W. T. TRUXTON; Acting Masters, Joseph Barclay and Wademan; Passed Midshipman, Torrey; Assistant Surgeon, J. C. Cierbourne; Acting Paymaster, S. M. Dickinson; Acting Master's Mates, Messrs. Billingh, Hawkins, Henderson; Boatswain, John Downs; Gunner, Mr. Gilmore; Sailmaker, Mullen; Carpenter, Garey.

Important Arrest of Rebel Officers in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Thursday, May 22.

The following rebel officers have been captured by Brig.-Gen. TOTTEN while they were about crossing the Missouri, in the vicinity of this city:

Lieut.-Col. MCILHANY, Judge Advocate of the Missouri State Guard and member of Gen. HARRIS' Staff.

Lieut. Col. RAWLINGS, commanding a battery in the Second Division, formerly a Paymaster on Gen. PARSON's Staff.

Lieut.-Col. THURMAN, Paymaster of the Fifth Division.

Lieut.-Col. DAVIS, Judge-Advocate of the Fifth Division.

These men are said to be emissaries from the Confederate army, and were on a mission to stir up rebellion in Missouri. They will soon be sent to St. Louis and committed to prison.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, May 20.

A train of seventeen wagons, laden with Government stores, which left here on Monday, was overtaken to-day, when about twenty miles out on the Springfield road, by a band of rebel guerrillas, who burned the wagons and their contents, and carried off all the mules, 86 in number.

Death of Prof. Holyoke.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 21.

Prof. HOLYOKE, the late principal of the Female High School, a native of Salem, Mass., died last night of consumption. He is universally lamented.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

GEN. LOVELL'S DEFENCE OF HIMSELF.

Affairs as Viewed by the City Journals.

MEASURES ADOPTED BY GEN. BUTLER.

His Correspondence with the City Authorities.

Interesting Correspondence Between Com. Farragut and Mayor Monroe.

FEELING AMONG THE CITIZENS

Our New-Orleans correspondent sends us files of New-Orleans papers as late as May 6, which furnish us a large amount of interesting matter. First we have

GEN. LOVELL'S DEFENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 29, 1862.

To Judge Walker:

DEAR SIR: In the Evening *Delta*, in an article headed "Fallen, but not Disgraced," this expression occurs: "The lack of energy and earnestness on the part of the agents of the Confederate Government," &c.

This includes me in its sweep, and I think unjustly. When I came here, but a few short months since, I found the State completely defenceless; its ports blockaded and its young men gone to other parts of the Confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created, every inlet was put in a position to offer a protracted and gallant defence. Forts were armed; powder and munitions of every description were made, and a gallant body of troops organized and drilled. Guns were cast and materials of all kinds extemporized by incessant labor and activity. The river at the forts was twice bridged by obstructions which would have resisted anything but the formidable rush of the great Mississippi in its swollen wrath.

My troops, at the call of their country, rushed to Corinth, and the deeds of the Louisiana regiments on the 6th and 7th of April indicated their courage and their training. Our foundries were beginning to turn out heavy guns of the best quality, and a newly erected arsenal furnished us with various implements of war. All this has been done since October, besides preparing sixteen vessels for river defence, eight of which are now defending the upper river, and eight have been destroyed in the vain attempt to keep back the enemy's fleet of war vessels below. This has been done with no host of generals and staff officers of experience to assist. Almost alone, with but few exceptions, I have worked day and night, for more than five months, to defend this great city. The responsibility of its fall is not due to any want of "energy or earnestness" on my part. In a short time more I could have had guns enough, and men enough, to defend the numerous approaches on that element on which the enemy is so preëminently powerful; and I therefore beg that you will do me the justice to say to the people of New-Orleans, that I did all that one man could do to preserve them from an insolent and powerful foe. When their fleets passed all our batteries, I withdrew my infantry forces beyond the city limits, in order to permit the people of New-Orleans to decide whether they would subject their wives, their children and property to bombardment in the endeavor to maintain their freedom intact; and returned to the city to-day to learn their decision and to offer myself and my command to stand by them to the last moment, in case they should decide to undergo a bombardment. I know that there are many gentlemen here who will bear me witness that all that is here set forth, and much more, has been done to avert this sad disaster. An examination of my letter and order books and telegraphic dispatches, will show that no stone has been left unturned by me to save New-Orleans from this humiliation; and I feel well convinced that a few short weeks would have rendered the position impregnable. All I ask is simply justice, and nothing more. In conclusion I will add that terrible as the blow has been, I am neither disheartened nor in despair. This war of independence is not yet fought out. Our ancestors struggled on against the massive power of Great Britain when Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah were all in possession of the enemy, and gained their liberty.

It is a moral and physical impossibility that we can be conquered. Let us but be true to ourselves and our cause—never tiring, never despairing—but rising Actæon-like, with renewed vigor from every fall, and we shall yet be rewarded with success. Above all, we should not crush down the spirit and the energies of those who are using all the faculties, mental and physical, that God has given them, by making light of their labors because, with limited means and under adverse circumstances, they have not been successful in resisting at all points a great, wealthy and powerful enemy, with all the appliances of modern warfare, both military and naval, in great abundance at his control. We have never yet seen such dark days as those which environed GEORGE WASHINGTON at Valley Forge; and should such be our lot, I trust that the same spirit will animate us to work out the same successful results. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL, Major-General, C. S. A.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CITY.

THE PEOPLE PATIENT AND QUIET.

From the Delta, May 1.

The people of New-Orleans have set, within the past few days, an example of patience and propriety under most painful and aggravating circumstances. We were prepared for outbursts of feeling and collisions with those who had come to deprive us of our rights and liberty, which, in a people who love independence of thought and action, would have been natural, if not justifiable. The control over themselves which our people have exhibited is creditable to their good judgment, and largely due to the prudent and judicious conduct of our municipal authorities; and we trust such restraint may characterize their deportment under the still deeper provocations that may await them. The commander of the enemy's fleet, now threatening with his guns our destruction, has not on all occasions avoided offending the sensibilities of our proud population, although we must admit he has exercised a degree of prudence for which we were not prepared.

For the information of our country readers and our absent citizens, it may be well to state that the telegraph offices have been closed for several days to all general business, and we believe are now closed entirely.

The Post-office remains open, but is guarded by marines from the United States fleet. No mails, however, from the North *via* the Jackson Railroad have arrived since Friday last. We understand they have been stopped at some station on the railroad by competent authority. We trust that some arrangement may be made by which our people may be enabled to keep up communication with their absent friends. The trains on the Jackson Road have ceased to run with any regularity, but we are informed those on the Opelousas Road run as before. The river travel and business are entirely stopped. With these exceptions, locomotion goes on as it always did. So far Commander FARRAGUT has not interfered with the liberties of any of our citizens, and the only United States troops to be seen in our streets are the few marines guarding the Custom-house.

Our streets are remarkably quiet. Most of the stores have been closed since Friday last, and remain closed, with a few exceptions. The principal hotels are closed, and there is some difficulty among those who have been in the habit of making these establishments their homes in effecting other arrangements. The bar-rooms have all been closed since Friday last. For some days there was great difficulty in passing the miserable currency we are cursed with, but, thanks to the judicious measures taken by the authorities, confidence in it has been partially restored. The markets are still very meagerly furnished, and, to provide regular supplies of food for this large population, will require all the wisdom of those who have our welfare in their keeping, for the ordinary intercourse between the city and country must, to a considerable extent, continue broken up. Still we do not think our people will advantage themselves by leaving the city with their families. They will find more comforts here than they can possibly find in the country, and we have not been surprised that many of our citizens who had left have returned. Those who intend serving in the army will, of course, make their way to some point where they can strike a blow for their loved home. The Mayor and Council have not abdicated their functions, but will continue their exercise until superseded by the military power which is about to come into our midst. [illegible] doing in the interest of their constituents.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE D[illegible],
NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday Evening, May [illegible].

The movements in financial circles during the past week have been of the most restricted character ever witnessed in the Crescent City. The banks kept their doors open for a few hours daily to [illegible] checks and renew maturing obligations; but they peremptorily refused to receive deposits [illegible] any other kind of business. Their Presidents also held one or more informal meeting with the view of adopting some uniform policy in their future management; but no definite conclusion was arrived at, and each one is still at liberty to adopt such action as circumstances may suggest. They, however, seemed to be unanimous in furthering a measure of considerable importance to the public at large, as well as to the especial recipients of their favors, as may be seen by their munificent contribution of [illegible] toward the support of the foreign brigade, while it was engaged in the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, and in this we take pleasure in stating that all shared alike in proportion to their capital. There were no out-door sales of paper reported for the week, and offerings of every class that would be likely even in ordinary times to attract the slightest notice, appeared to be unusually scarce.

Stocks and Bonds were quite inactive, but the demand for the better classes showed no abatement whatever, and transactions were restricted only by an extraordinary advance in prices. As it was, however, some sale of Canal Bank, Bank of Louisiana, Louisiana State Bank and City Railroad Coupons [illegible], transpired from day to day, but the figures reported for them by sellers would be pronounced incredible. We deem it best to omit them, altogether. There were some trifling movements in specie at fabulous quotations, but operations in exchange were entirely suspended, and offerings of uncurrent bank notes were too insignificant to establish quotations, while the Committee of Public Safety made some further addition to their list of private or change bills which may be deemed reliable till a better small note currency is established. The officer in command of the Federal forces here also suggested in his proclamation of yesterday that it is not his intention to interfere for the present with our circulating medium, which includes Confederate Treasury notes, but that a different currency will be soon offered to the public, is clearly foreshadowed in another part of the document referred to.

CONTUMACIOUS CLERGYMEN.

From the New-Orleans Delta, May 5.

We are gratified in being enabled to state that the clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, disregarding the fact that their brethren in other captured cities have suffered for their contumacy, have come to a unanimous determination *to make no change whatever in the morning service of their Church, should the enemy attempt to dictate here in that respect, as they have done elsewhere, but in common with their* patriotic fellow-citizens, to maintain their allegiance to the Government of the Confederate States. Should they be required to officiate in any manner different from that they are now pursuing, we need not say they will act in such manner as will vindicate their rights and their dignity as freemen, and as ministers of the gospel.

We have no doubt that a like determination has been come to by the clergymen of all denominations in New-Orleans, and in this connection we are requested to state that the Presbyterian Church, on Lafayette-square, was closed last Sunday, not because of the existing excitement, but on account of the absence of its pastor, Rev. Dr. PALMER, who left the city last Tuesday to attend a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Montgomery, Ala.

WHAT PIERRE SOULE HAS DONE.

From the Delta, May 4.

The services of this distinguished citizen in the maintenance of the honor and rights of our people, during the troubles which have recently come upon us, have been of a character that give him new claims to the gratitude, esteem and confidence of our people. Whilst so many prominent gentlemen of talents and influence have refrained from incurring responsibility, and from the duties devolving upon them in this crisis, this courageous and manly citizen has placed himself in the front ranks of those who were determined that the dignity and honor of New-Orleans should not be compromised and the peace and safety of the people imperiled by improper concessions on the one hand or a vain resistance on the other. On more than one occasion Mr. SOULE, by his address and ability, induced the abandonment or modification of the demands of the Federal authorities, and by the same influence has arrested and controlled the violent tendencies of the people. We trust that Mr. SOULE will continue his duties and services in behalf of our unfortunate city. It is no time now for prominent citizens, disconnected from the military service, to abandon their proper duties as citizens and shirk the responsibilities which attach to their position. There are civil and social duties which cannot be neglected with honor, and which are obligatory on all patriotic citizens.

BROUGHT TO HIS BEARINGS.

From the Delta, May 4.

We learn with much pleasure that our fellow-citizen, Col. DANIEL EDWARDS, who was arrested on Friday evening by the Federal troops for calling out "traitor" to Mr. H. M. SUMMERS, on his appearance at the St. Charles Hotel, escorted by United States troops, was yesterday discharged by Gen. BUTLER. Col. EDWARDS excused himself on the ground that he had heretofore coöperated with Mr. SUMMERS in the Southern cause, and that when he saw him apparently sympathizing with the party to which he had heretofore professed so strong an opposition, he could not restrain his feelings, but involuntarily exclaimed, "There goes a traitor." He added that, in using this language, he meant no disrespect to Gen. BUTLER, or any of his officers. Upon this statement, Gen. BUTLER released Col. EDWARDS. Mr. SUMMERS was present at the interview between Col. EDWARDS and Gen. BUTLER.

A CONTRAST.

From the Sunday Delta, May 4.

Lafayette-square has undergone a sudden and violent change. The gay, gallant and luxurious Confederate Guards, who a few days ago occupied the grounds with their beautiful tents and sumptuous camp equipage, their gas-lighted guard-houses, and their elegantly-dressed and most substantially-conditioned soldiers, have suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, whither, no one hereabouts can inform us, and even if we knew, Gen. BUTLER's proclamation would not permit us to say. Their places are occupied by a regiment, we believe, from Wisconsin, or some other Northern State, of blue-jacketed, sunburnt and very sedate looking soldiers, who appear to have encountered much more of the hardships and exposure of war than the Confederates ever endured. These new comers bear unmistakable signs of a long voyage and an unpleasant detention at that most forlorn of all places of encampment, Ship Island. We doubt, from our own experience of the pleasures of a sojourn on the vast prairies of the Northwest, if these soldiers found that a very agreeable encampment, or this a very pleasant clime. If they are pleased with the change, we can only lament the difference of taste among men, and recognize the force of the maxim, *de gustibus non est disputandum.*

BRONZE JOHN COMING.

From the Crescent.

In a few days we shall begin to experience the usual weather of the tropics, and if a few cases of high grade bilious fever and pernicious fever, which is about as bad as Bronze John, should occur, it should not be considered as sufficient to create any alarm. We shall have an abundance of Bronze John, or its characteristics, should that great army of Northerners and Northwesterners land on the shores of Louisiana; yes, Bronze John has already commenced paying his annual respects in Vera Cruz. He is traveling to Havana; in fact, he has already safely arrived there on or about the 1st inst. In a few days we may hear of him in Key West, and in a few weeks he will be among the Lincolnites at the Balize, with some few chills and pains about Ship Island and Isle-au-Breton.

A SENSIBLE AND CHIVALROUS VIEW.

From the Bee.

Every one will now feel the necessity of abstaining from any misplaced or hostile demonstration. Not only would this be in bad taste, and unworthy a chivalrous and gallant people, but it might afford a pretext for reprisals which we are in no condition to resist. *Let us maintain our dignity, and we shall win the respect and esteem of the Federals. No nobler spectacle can be witnessed than that of brave men accepting calamity with serene resignation*, when it is absolutely irremediable.

THE SUSPECTED.

From the Delta, May 4.

Our citizens should not receive and credit the various rumors in circulation, calculated to inflame our people and to beget a feeling of hostility against individuals. Some of these rumors implicate citizens in acts of sympathy and collusion with the United States authorities. Names are now mentioned of citizens who are reported to have gone to the United States squadron. In the cases named, we have found on inquiry that the rumors ought not to be circulated. They involve charges too serious to be made on light and unsubstantial authority.

PROVISION BOATS.

From the Delta, May 4.

We learn that there are several steamers up the river loaded with provisions for this city, which will not come into our port unless assurances are given by the commander of the United States squadron that they will not be seized or interrupted in their business.

[*Continued on Twelfth Page.*]

FROM KENTUCKY.

Col. Duffield's Policy—Sentiment of Pendleton County Unionists—Commercial and Sanitary Items—Public Feeling Against Vallandigham's Manifesto and Hunter's Proclamation, Etc.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 15, 1862.

Besides holding rebel sympathizers responsible for marauders' damages to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, it is suggested that the Government protect this National military highway with batteries of pivot guns on iron-clad platform cars. Knowing ones say there are men along the road who should be made to pay the entire value of the property destroyed by MORGAN last Sunday. The patriots of [illegible] praised for guarding the bridges and dépôts in their county. Col. LEONIDAS METCALFE, of Nicholas, is about to raise a regiment to help clear his part of the State of guerrillas and bushwhackers. Arrests are or will be made from Louisville to Nashville for circulating grapevine dispatches, hawking Secesh emblems and devices, hurrahing for JEFF. DAVIS, Secesh swaggering on the strength of Jeff. Davis whisky, buying or carrying arms under suspicious circumstances, holding K. G. C. or Southern Rights conclaves. Whoever takes the oath and then violates it, will be dealt with under military law. Col. DUFFIELD, like Gen. DUMONT, will not tolerate any publication openly or insidiously in the interest of secession.

The Unionists of Pendleton resolve that the rebel Government originated from the pride of wealth and the lust for power, was conceived not in violated rights or a downtrodden Constitution, but in a loss of National political power and a determination to recover it by usurpation, robbery and violence; that no two independent Governments can exist in peace in the Valley of the Mississippi; one or the other must obtain the complete mastery before peace can be secured; and no Government can have a better right to this exclusive control than the one which paid for the territory and has cherished its commerce with paternal care and vast expenditure.

Of 3,935 bales Tennessee cotton received at Cincinnati from March 25 to May 12, 1,551 were shipped from this port. Some 400 hhds. tobacco were delivered here the 15th, and 292 sold the 15th and 16th. Real estate transactions here for the last three weeks amounted to $46,000. Most of our solid citizens show an increasing desire to invest in Government securities; and they will readily pay their share of its taxes from motives of enlightened self-interest as of patriotism. They know that, unless the Government is sustained, all confidence and security is gone, and all property worthless. They feel they had better leave their children *the Government* as their sole inheritance, than a fortune without it. Commissary SYMONDS advertises for 1,200 bbls. pork, 300,000 lbs. sides, 700,000 lbs. bread, 3,000 bush. beans, 200,000 lbs. sugar, 15,000 lbs. candles, &c.

Eleven officers and 140 privates of MORGAN's moss-troopers passed here yesterday for Camp Chase. Three hundred and thirty-one rebels died at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., up to the 6th. On the 12th, 44 prisoners of war in St. Louis were discharged on oath and bond.

Thirty-four soldiers have died here this week. Over 1,000 sick soldiers from Pittsburgh Landing arrived at Evansville on Wednesday and Thursday. DANIEL DEVLIN, of New-York City, has sent to our Sanitary Commission several $100 checks. The ladies of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the lake cities, continue their favors.

The following is reported as a fact: A Louisville Union lady, the other day, called on a secesh friend, and felt obliged to listen to her tirade. On rising to leave, she noticed and praised a portrait of GEORGE WASHINGTON, whereupon the she rebel remarked: "I'll tell you what I am going to do; I intend to get fine portraits of JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD, and hang up one on each side of that." "Do," said Union, "we read in the Bible that our Saviour was hung between two thieves."

We don't swallow the manifesto of VALLANDIGHAM & Co. We deem it intensely partisan, and insidiously in the interest of J. C. B. & Co.

Nor do we favor abolition proclamations like Gen. HUNTER's of the 9th. What good could they do? Would they not do extensive harm? Are not the South and Slavery suffering enough, by their own hands, without our striking a blow uncalled for by any military or political necessity, and which might recoil upon ourselves, and protract and spread the secession war now apparently so near to an end? We are glad to hear that Gen. HUNTER is superseded.

PONTIAC.

A GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Views of Hon. Silas M. Stillwell—Copy of a Letter addressed to Senator Harris.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1862.

To Hon. Ira Harris, United States Senate.

DEAR SIR—The newspapers have informed us that the House of Representatives, with little debate and in great haste, refused to consider the Bankrupt bill, and postponed all action upon it until next December. The manner "of its taking off" was so strange, that the great debtor and creditor interests through our country are all amazement.

I have had an opportunity of knowing that the people generally reposed confidence in the intelligence, integrity, industry and patriotism of this freedom-loving Congress, and believed they would act upon this great Emancipation measure for the liberation of white men, who have been ruined by secession; and, therefore, they have not aroused themselves, as at other times when party spirit divided the country, to petition and importune the members of Congress.

They were informed by the newspapers that a Committee had introduced a satisfactory bill, and they believed that there was integrity and energy in all the members of Congress sufficient to insure the speedy passage of a bankrupt bill. But, alas, it has been strangled without an efficient effort to save it by the friends of freedom. A bankrupt bill is one of the great relief measures that a statesman would point out, in the present embarrassed state of our country, as absolutely necessary to produce a revival of trade and commerce. It should not be sought for, simply on the ground of justice to the unfortunate debtor, who has lost more than his whole property by this wicked rebellion, but as a measure of policy to disembarass the best business talent of the country, and enable it to open and occupy new channels of trade and business; and thus employ tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers, who have been thrown out of employment through the great losses sustained by our leading traders and manufacturers.

This is the most inexpensive relief measure that Congress can enact to disenthral and render effective the prostrate practical talent in our country.

But there is another relief measure which the merchant, mechanic and manufacturer, who have lost all their property by this rebellion, would much prefer to the one they are now asking from Congress.

These men, who now ask your honorable bodies to be allowed the privilege to earn bread for their families without being compelled daily to dissemble and swear falsely, have, I believe, a good claim, of a pecuniary character, upon the Federal Government, which, if paid to them, would not only pay all their debts, but leave many of them with large fortunes.

Has it never occurred to you that these persons, who have lost their property by and through the rebels in the revolted States, have a just claim upon the Federal Government for all the property that has thus been taken from them, and which now amounts to several hundred millions of dollars?

The Constitution provides for the maintenance of a Republican form of government in each State; and of course, all the rights of every citizen are included and guaranteed. This clearly includes the legal right, at all times, to enforce claims through the instrumentality of State and Federal Courts.

In exchange for the individual right to use force, we pay taxes to procure protection through the Government. And to this Government we must and do look for full protection or indemnity.

If a mob or other rebellious body of persons assail, set fire to, or pull down a house in any City or town in the Union, the person or persons thus injured, are, by virtue of law, entitled to damages from the City or town to the full amount of injury sustained.

This you know to be well settled law.

Duties are reciprocal, and are equally binding on individuals and Government.

It is the duty of a citizen to obey the laws, and it is equally the duty of the Government to afford protection by virtue of the Constitution and the laws.

By yielding allegiance and paying the taxes imposed, every citizen is entitled to full protection for his life, liberty and property; and if this protection is not afforded according to the common understanding of the reciprocal rights and duties of the citizen and his Government, then he is entitled, by the rules of equity and justice, to a fair and full remuneration for injuries received to life, liberty or property. You know that this rule of law has been applied in thousands of cases, in small communities of political organizations. And if it [illegible] based upon reciprocal [illegible] towns or cities, is it not [illegible] large political bodies [illegible] a citizen for the loss or destruction of [illegible] property by riot and rebellion, or any public crime, that it is the duty of Government to protect him against? With this hasty statement of the pecuniary claims of the merchants, manufacturers, traders and others who are now bondsmen and slaves in consequence of the inefficiency of our Government, is it too much to ask, or expect of Congress, to spare a few hours from the favorite topic of negro emancipation and attend to the earnest appeals of white men, who imploringly ask that their prostrate minds and bodies may be relieved and extricated from the bricks, timber, and other rubbish that are now lying upon them from the houses that have been torn down by a ruthless, felonious and rebellious mob, and allow them once more to work as freemen for the support of their families and the reparation of their fallen fortunes?

In an application for a Bankrupt Law, we do not put the case of the white man, who has been made a slave by rebellion, upon the same level as you place the negro. Congress not only proposes to give to the negro the right to use his own labor, credit and capital, *but they appropriate money from the public Treasury to obtain these rights for him.*

The negro has lost no property, for lack of Federal protection. He has paid no taxes as a consideration for that protection, and yet you are willing to give him all these, and deny the same to the most talented, useful and intelligent of our fellow-citizens, who are begging and praying to you for this act of justice to them.

This distinction in favor of the negro and against the white man is not recognized in any other free country.

You may do as a Congress, within the Constitution and the laws, whatever you please for the born slave, but I feel humbled when I see my countrymen allow politics to elevate the negro above the born freeman.

If Congress can afford to appropriate millions of the public money for *politico*-benevolent purposes, let them not omit to do *justice* to their white constituents. Is this asking too much?

I have written and addressed this letter to you, because I know you to be wise, just, and humane, and that your talents, character and position will enable you to bring before the Senate, at its present session, a proper Bankrupt bill, and press it to a speedy passage. The enactment of such a law by Congress would be hailed by the country as an evidence of the patriotism and wisdom of our representatives.

You will recognize, I am sure, in this letter the same opinions and feelings that have governed me through life, and which I am confident will meet a ready and hearty response in your own heart.

Respectfully and truly,
Your obedient servant,
SILAS M. STILLWELL.

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

An Afternoon With the Ladies at their Home on Fifty-first-street.

It is now just five weeks since a few patriotic women of this City met together to form a plan whereby material comfort could be tendered the returning sick and wounded volunteers, and a temporary rest afforded, where those whose homes lay further on, might recuperate their strength under most careful auspices. The benevolent design was gradually carried out, first by gaining a partial promise of the use of a suitable building, and after a delay of two weeks taking possession of one selected, or rather a portion of it, the Northeastern Dispensary, occupying several rooms upon the first floor. It is situated on the corner of Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, and was built for a Foundling Hospital, to which use it has never yet been put, and probably will not now, so long as a necessity exists for an institution such as it at present represents.

Since the ladies took possession, the building has been thoroughly cleansed—walls, floors and paint; many necessary improvements and alterations in the interior made, and two weeks ago the first patients were received. They have now 140 beds, fifty-nine of which are occupied by those suffering more from diseases of exhaustion than wounds, and counting the convalescents who are able to be upon their feet, there are 70 patients in all. Constant additions are being made to this number, the men hailing generally from Yorktown and Newbern. One death has occurred, and in passing through the wards a rapidly sinking invalid was observed. He had the consolation which in many places would have been denied him, that of his wife's affectionate attentions about his dying bed. She had been telegraphed for as soon as he was brought in, and they were in a room alone, having none to interrupt them, or to receive gloomy impressions from the solemn closing scene of life. To many who may have relatives within these spacious, well ventilated, well provided wards, some description of the establishment and its management will be interesting. The entrance for visitors is upon Lexington-avenue. On the right of the broad hall is the reception room, adjoining which is the resident physician's dormitory, with private bath-room, closets, &c., attached. Across the side hall from this, is the sewing room, where the ladies so disposed meet daily and ply their busy fingers for the benefit of the sufferers. This room is furnished with a succession of inclosed shelves, which at present appear well filled with material for making up, but it is well enough here to remind those friendly to this enterprise, that articles ready made, such as drawers, sacks, night-shirts and dressing-gowns are, and will be much needed. The patients upon entering receive each an outfit entire, suited to his necessities either for bed or sitting up; his own clothes, after passing through a process which will hereafter be described, are carefully preserved for him until his departure into active life again. Ascending a broad winding staircase, we find ourselves upon the first floor of the wards; here are two, each running the whole length of the building, one fronting on Lexington-avenue, the other overlooking the rear premises, with a far-stretching view to the east, the end windows on Fifty-third-street also commanding a portion of Lexington-avenue. The wards above these are similarly situated, and all are delightfully cool and clean. The beds and bedding are a provision of Government, and are of the most appropriate and substantial quality—the *white* blankets being especially noticeable, calling as they do for change at proper times, when the colored ones, so much in use, would allow scab and taint of sores and filth to pass unnoticed. Some excellent linen sheeting also, is among the articles on hand, although most of the beds were supplied with unbleached cotton sheets. The *green* window blinds seem to be an advantage here, as they not only give a shade of coolness to a sick chamber, but are far preferable to the *white* for the jaded eyesight of invalids. The patients were using their eyesight to a good purpose, for desirable reading matter is abundantly furnished them. Appended to the gas fixtures were observed a series of coarsely printed sheets, being selections from the Scriptures, and in characters which could be spelled out by the illiterate. The further spiritual welfare of these patients is proposed by the Christian Alliance, they being desirous to regularly install a Chaplain, whose duty it shall be to visit the several hospitals and administer such comfort as is possible, also meeting any temporal need, as writing letters, &c., &c. The men seem satisfied, and very grateful for the good wishes of those who visit their bedsides. Male nurses are employed, and the whole is under military discipline. During the visiting hours, from 1½ till 3, a party of teachers from one of the public schools came with lovely flowers, which the wearied invalids gratefully accepted, the gift receiving an additional value from the gentle grace of the distributor, Mrs. Dr. VANDERPOOL, whose ever cheerful countenance carries encouragement and hope to every pillow. Descending from the third and upper ward a visit to the basement offers attractions. Here is the kitchen, improved and fitted up by the Board of Directors to meet its present uses, and is well provided with the wherewithal to make their charge comfortable, so far as the inner man is concerned. Near at hand is the "Medical Department," where all prescriptions are prepared and sent to the regions above by means of the dumb-waiter, which thus does double duty, for the culinary and the healing art. Across a passage-way from the medical department is a large laundry, the floor of which is strewn with soft beds, and other conveniences for receiving the sick and wounded. Here they are stripped of their travel-stained and diseased apparel, the underclothing being at once thrown into the tubs, and the patient bathed and enveloped in fresh hospital garments, when he is transferred to an appropriate ward.

The cast off *outer* garments are taken into the "Fumigating Room," where are lines stretched across and military suites dependent therefrom, the odor of the camp, with any associate vermin speedily abdicating in favor of the purifying tobacco smoke, which arises from a carefully-guarded furnace, and completely fills the confined apartment. This process gone through, the garments are transferred to the fresh green sward of the yard, and, after a thorough airing, are folded in separate packages, the cleanly-washed underclothes added, and a ticket designating the owner attached, the whole, then, finding a place in one of many tiers of little cells ranged around a room set apart for that purpose. A gate opening from Fifty-first-street admits the ambulances, and stretchers are provided for carrying the helpless from one part of the building to another.

The apartment originally designed for a *chapel* has been, in consideration of its delightful location and pleasant balcony, converted into a *convalescent ward*. The iron bedsteads used in the Home are of an improved pattern, with spring slats. The building throughout is well arranged for gas and water, a bath-room and closets being attached to each ward.

The boys and girls of the City seem to be on the alert to display their patriotic esteem for those who have risked their lives and health in their country's cause, and came with an express load of delicacies, which they took great delight in bringing with their own hands into the store room of the Home, declaring that they were going to do the same thing to-morrow and next day. These children belong to the public schools. Ward School No. 45 was represented by a delegation of such practical young folks.

The many visitors who daily apply to observe the working of this well-timed benevolence, are testimony to the universal sympathy which animates the community for our returning braves. Generous donations of edibles are received, and the supply of oranges is so great that it is found impossible to make use of all, so that other localities less bountifully provided in this respect will no doubt share the luxury.

No donations are more heartily appreciated than those of strength from the self-denying who offer to watch at night by the couch of suffering; such instances have occurred. There is no doubt that much benefit will be derived from ever so short a sojourn of the war-wearied volunteer in this his special *home*.

Relief for Wounded Soldiers.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF A WARD SCHOOL—A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The teachers of Ward School No. 45, in 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues, have hit upon a method of furnishing relief for the wounded soldiers, which is at once quiet, thorough, prompt and effectual, and, if followed by the other schools of the City, will obviate the necessity of any further public appeals to our citizens in this behalf. The Principal of the school, Mr. JOHN G. MCNARY, after consultation with the Trustees, decided to make an appeal for contributions through the children of his school, who number about 2,200. The appeal was made a week ago by himself, and the female principals, Miss ADELAIDE HAWLEY and Miss EMILY KENNEDY, who simply told the children the nature and object of the contributions desired, and instructed them not to urge the matter upon their parents in any way in case objections were made. The result of this simple and quiet appeal has been that five cartloads of goods, comprising every variety of articles needed for the suffering soldiers, have already been brought in by the children and their parents, and sent off to the Sanitary Commission, to the Home for wounded soldiers in Fifty-fourth-street, to the Park Barracks, to the City Hospital, and to other places where they were needed. The contributions of the first four days after the appeal was made comprised 239 bottles of brandies, wines, &c.; 58 bottles of cologne, bay rum and liniments; 753 packages of farina, corn starch and the like; 40 packages of tea, cocoa and sugar; 40 boxes of lint, bandages, old linen, &c.; 240 jars of jelly and preserves; 145 dozen oranges; 54 dozen lemons; 704 shirts; 153 pairs of drawers; 917 other articles of wearing apparel; 155 sheets and quilts, and 223 articles of sundry kinds. In addition to these were contributions in money, amounting to $304, which is to be expended in purchasing materials for the girls of the school to make up—the female teachers having kindly consented to stay after school hours and cut out the goods ready for making. The total number of articles contributed, up to yesterday, amounted to 3,664. There are about 75,000 children attending the public schools of this City, and should the example of No. 45 be followed by the others, the subject of relief for our wounded soldiers would be thus brought home in a quiet way to almost every family in the community, and the contributions would far exceed those obtained in any mode hitherto suggested. It deserves to be stated that the Knickerbocker Stage Company voluntarily sent teams around to the school-house and carted away the goods to their places of destination free of expense. They also took, without charge, several stage loads of teachers and children of the school down to the City Hospital and the Park Barracks, to give them an opportunity of seeing the wounded soldiers, and witnessing the good work effected by their exertions.

Labors of the Sanitary Commission.

A LETTER FROM A VOLUNTEER NURSE.

We give, by permission, a portion of a private letter of Miss M. B. GARDNER, of this City, who, with Mrs. STRONG, the indefatigable wife of the Treasurer of the Sanitary Association, are busy in the care of the sick and wounded at Yorktown and the vicinity. We print it in order to show the actual working of this beneficent association, and to encourage the charitable and patriotic in their donations:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18.

* * * Last Sunday, Mrs. STRONG and I came on board the *Elm City*, one of the finest of the Sound boats, to fit it up as a hospital-ship. It had before been used as a transport for troops. The men of the boat were very obliging, and with their help, we two, with our two maids, had in twelve hours made over four hundred beds, and made all necessary arrangements for the reception of the sick. They came on board on Monday, P. M., and we began our care of them. Mrs. STRONG, and I with ELLEN and ANNIE, Mrs. BALLISTIER and Miss WITHEN, Dr. HINTON as our head surgeon, and Dr. DUBOIS, each having an assistant, all of New-York, with some help from Dr. HARTWELL, an army surgeon, constituted our force. Among the sick we had 22 wounded, (amputations, &c.,) the rest of the 420 were fever patients, fever in all its stages. We lost six during the passage. I myself closed the eyes of two—Americans and young men. They died of typhus fever, and were completely insensible after we received them. One of them, a man of immense vitality, apparently mistaking me for his mother, seized my hand with so strong a grip as to be really painful, and looking at us all with wild, imploring eyes, and his poor black tongue moving with difficulty, he called mother with such a lamentable cry, as I shall never forget. He was thought to be dying thirty-six hours before he really drew his last breath. Poor fellow, we shall write to his mother to-day, some letters found in his pocket indicating the address. These poor fever patients are the most miserable objects possible, all strength and manliness taken out of them by the wearing misery.

We had some men nurses detailed from different regiments. The Zouaves from DURYEE's Fifth proved themselves most faithful. I don't know what we could have done without them, for the poor, sick wretches were suffering from the exhaustion of hunger as well as disease,—their rations supplying no nourishment to people in their condition.

We had supposed that the trip would be a short one, but delays in getting supplies, and from the weather, prevented our unloading until Friday. The last man was sent off about noon. * * * *

We have now a hoard of contrabands engaged in cleaning, an operation not a little needed. I am glad AUG's is a physician, because he will know how little danger there is of infection, when I tell him that we are all perfectly fearless on that point. I think we shall start on our return trip this evening.

I say nothing, for I know nothing about coming home just yet. I may be away a week, perhaps two more. In the meantime, I am perfectly well.

Appeal to the Farmers of the North.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 21.

The *Bulletin* publishes the following appeal, received by telegraph:

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.

We call upon the farmers of the North for supplies of butter and eggs, to be sent here to the care of Drs. HUNT and MCCOY, of the Chesapeake and Mill Creek Hospitals. Sponges, oiled silk, rags, bandages, lint, and dried fruit, are also urgently needed. In the name of our suffering soldiers I make this appeal.

(Signed) MRS. JOHN HARRIS, Secretary.

The Jews' Hospital being Prepared for the Reception of Military Patients.

The accommodations which are being prepared at the hospital in Twenty-eighth-street are of the best possible kind. An application from Government was received last week to provide immediately two wards for the returning sick and wounded soldiers. The singularity of these wards consists of the ample distance between the beds, and the provision of a table and sick chair for each. The wards are very spacious, one being situated upon the third floor, the other on the fourth, or uppermost. They are cool and well ventilated. They will be divided into surgical and medical departments, and will be attended by the regular house staff of physicians. The beds are of good quality, consisting of a straw mattress overlaid with one of hair. Government provides the bedding of the soldiers, which may be of coarser quality than that in use at the hospital, but as is always the case, it will be suited to the comfort of the invalids. The hospital provides the linen for sheets, &c., &c.

There are very few patients in the wards at present, and the Board of Management are ready at any moment to receive the military sufferers.

Acknowledgment of Contributions.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions:

Samuel Blatchford	$10	George Wabbe	$50
A lady	10	E. S. W.	10
Mrs. Sewell	5	A friend	5
Mrs. Dunlop	10	Edwin, Clara & Martha	20
J. M. Brown	25	Mrs. D. B. Eaton	25
C. L. Spencer	200	Mr. Bristed	10
W. Edgar	25	H. A. Robbins	50
Miss Wolf	100	Miss Varnum	2
Ladies of Stillwater	13		
A lady	3	Soldiers' Aid Society of Hartford	50
A. Ely	5	Colgate & Hoffman	50
W. Fogary	5		
R. Hoe & Co.	10	Fort Washington Relief Society	15
Judd's Oil Company	5	Mrs. H. B. Livingston	30
James Steers	25	John Moulson	10
A. H. Gale & Co.	16	P. H. Sylvester	10
Mrs. Neilson	100	S. Colgate	25
James Lennox	200		
Mrs. Fellows	32	Lawrence, Grigg & Kingsbury	100
Miss Post	10		
J. E. C.	5	Employes of Lawrence, Grigg & Kingsbury	20
W. Sherwood	5	Maby, Maurie & Morris	25
Friend	5	Rev. R. S. Howland	100
Friend to the Union	20	J. S. W.	25
Mrs. Schermerhorn	50	New-Hartford	4
Mrs. Walter Brown	5	Ladies' Soc., Cold Spring	7
Mohawk	1		
Mrs. Livingston	20		
A lady	20	Granby, Conn., through Hartford Soldiers' Aid Society	3
Mrs. John H. Hicks	10	Lispenard Stewart	50
Horace Howland	25		

In addition, the Association desires specially to acknowledge two most timely and acceptable contributions, one of $400 and one of $200, received on the 28th and 30th of April, from the ladies of Middletown, Connecticut, by which the Association was enabled to attend to the sick and wounded soldiers, which, but for this kind benefaction, the condition of the Society's funds would not justify. There are, no doubt, other towns and neighborhoods from which like contributions might be derived in alleviation of the sufferings of those who have periled life and health in their country's cause, if, prompted by patriotism or benevolence, some one will only take the trouble to collect the money which many would be glad of an opportunity to give.

For HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Friday, May 16, 1862. A. W.

CITY MOVEMENTS.

Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society.

The Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York took place Wednesday morning at the Asylum, Seventy-fourth-street, near the Bloomingdale Road. The day was quite propitious, and a very large audience assembled to witness the most interesting exercises of the children. The large hall of the Institution was quite filled, and the major portion of those present was composed of the gentler sex.

The exercises commenced with a song by the orphans, "Morn awake in silence." Rev Mr. EWER, then read an appropriate portion of scripture, and after a quartette and chorus, "Watchman, what of the night?" Rev. Mr. AIKEN offered prayer.

The annual report was read by Rev. Mr. EWER, of California. The document set forth that a few months since, the Asylum was visited by a former inmate for two years and nine months, who having prospered in life, bore cheerful testimony to the efficacy of the institution. The report further says:

At the last report there were 134 children in the Asylum; since then 70 children have been admitted, 20 have been discharged, four have died, and we have now 180 in the Institution. Our numbers are increasing, but our subscription list is decreasing. Shall we in vain ask the sons and daughters to take the place of the fathers and mothers in this quiet, useful, blessed work? "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these, ye have done it unto me." If you could see Jesus coming for any species of aid, money, time, care, anything that love could bestow on the heart's dearest object, would you refuse? Then give to these, his little homeless representatives, what you would so gladly give him if he were here in person. Do not let this old and venerated home for the children of the Father of the fatherless have to ask for means of necessary support.

We have a serious loss to record in the death of Dr. WILLIAMS, who for twenty-six years served as physician to this house, and was always kind and faithful in his care of its inmates. Old friends are not easily replaced, and it is with sincere regret that the Board offer their sympathy to his bereaved family.

We cannot close our report without adverting to the fact that our present most excellent superintendents have just completed their tenth year of service in this post. Their faithfulness, kindness, untiring heartiness of interest, good judgment, and earnest Christian care in the responsible office they hold, have endeared them to all who have seen them in the performance of their never-ending duties, and we hope God will spare them to us for many years to come.

During more than a year past the children have received gratuitous instruction in singing from Mr. MCKIMM, who leaves his business and goes out to the Asylum once every week for this benevolent object, for which we beg to tender him our sincere thanks.

There are several youths, formerly here and who had not yet completed their terms of service, who have enlisted in the volunteer army with zeal and strong patriotism; one was for two or three years the teacher of the boys' school, one was in charge of another department of work in the house, the others were indentured to farmers, &c.

The legacies acknowledged amount to $4,089. The total receipts of the last year were $14,475 14, and the expenses $34 23 less than that sum. There are in the school 113 boys and 67 girls.

Mr. EWER, after reading the report, read two letters from volunteers, who were formerly pupils of the Institution, and concluded with an address to the pupils and to the audience, in praise of the objects of the Institution, and the manner in which those objects are carried out.

The remainder of the exercises consisted of recitations, declamations, dialogues, and music by the children. The musical efforts were well directed and supported by Mr. McKimm, as leader, Miss McGregor at the piano; Mrs. Mozart, Miss Susie Merrill, George Seymour, and Henry Cump.

Among the pupils the following were prominent: Martha Crosley, Eleanor Seilinger, Bridget Meehan, Josephine Gibson, Maria Calame, Julia Marrin.

The exhibition of the proficiency of the pupils in reading, geography and arithmetic was also quite satisfactory, and reflected credit upon the mode of tuition adopted by the Superintendents, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES S. BELL. The following are the officers of the Society:

First Directress, Mrs. John Anthon, No. 15 West Twenty-fourth-street; Second Directress, Miss Brinckerhoff, No. 30 Union-square; Treasurer, Miss M. J. Oothout, No. 28 Washington-square; Secretary, Miss Caroline Murray, No. 13 Washington-place; Trustees, Mrs. J. P. Van Horne, Miss Emma Seton, Miss Mary A. Strong, Mrs. Isaac Gibson, Mrs. Lebbeus B. Ward, Mrs. Dr. C. Wright, Mrs. Jonathan Odell, Miss Isabella Mathews, Miss Fanny Seton, Mrs. G. Satterlee; Advisory Committee, P. Perit, Esq., A. R. Walsh, Esq., John K. Myers, Esq.; Physician, John L. Campbell, M. D.

Anniversary of the Home for Seamen's Children.

Wednesday afternoon was celebrated at this pleasant refuge its fifteenth anniversary. The "Home" is reached by a short and delightful walk from the Snug Harbor Landing. The exercises were celebrated in the chapel, which was simply adorned by conspicuous inscriptions along the wall and over the platform, consisting of quotations from Scripture, such as, "Feed my lambs," "Suffer little children to come unto me," &c., &c.

The opening prayer was by Rev. Mr. BOOTH, after which came singing and recitations, dialogue, &c., by the children, some 120 in number. The girls were generally of a very tender age, and looked healthful and innocent in their pretty uniform of rose-colored chintz. The boys, to use an expression of Rev. Mr. CUTLER, in his address to them, gave evidence of good keeping, and deported themselves with a dignity which suited with their gray jackets and neat laced boots, clean shirts, coal-black neck-ties, &c., &c.

Capt. C. H. MARSHALL presided, and most appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. CLARK, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of Staten Island, whose remarks were simply and beautifully adapted to the perceptions of these orphans of the sea. 153 little ones have received the benefits of the institution during the last year; 32 have been taken by their parents and friends, who became able to support them; 15 have been sent to the West under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society; 4 suffering from disease have been sent to Randall's Island, and two deaths have occurred. Forty-two have been admitted the past year. It has been found necessary to refuse some who have applied, on the score of economy. General good health has prevailed. The present matron is popular among the children, and has filled her arduous station faithfully. Visits from young men whose childhood was nurtured in this "Home" occur, and it is full of encouragement to the management to know that they are filling positions of responsibility, and even influence near home. The examination of the little ones in their various elementary studies was creditable.

The award of four handsome bibles to the four most proficient pupils is a motive for advancement in their classes.

The Fair of this year was successful beyond expectation, producing a sum of $1,450. The receipts of the year have also been good, approaching $8,000. Several liberal donations of money have also been received, and a goodly balance remains in the exchequer. Improvements, however, are going on which will absorb this and more, as the generosity of friends shall supply.

An elegant collation was served by the lady managers as the guests dispersed from the Chapel, and many bore testimony to the delicacy of the preparations and the exquisite taste of the arrangements. A pretty display of fancy articles was exposed for the admiration of such as felt a disposition to expend a little change for a good cause. A large and well cultivated garden is attached to the institution, and the boys are taught the value of manual labor as exemplified in wielding hoes and rakes, and trundling a wheelbarrow.

It is generally supposed that this institution is kept up by the revenue of the "Sailor's Snug Harbor," but this is a mistake which the managers are anxious should be remedied. The Home is a separate institution, dependent entirely upon its own resources.

Sympathy for the Suffering Irish at Home.

In compliance with the call which we subjoin, and which fully explains itself, a meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the Astor House:

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1862.

DEAR SIR: You are requested to attend a meeting of citizens of Irish birth, friends of Ireland, and others, to be held at the Astor House, on Wednesday, May 21, 1862, at 5 P. M., in order to take into consideration the present destitute condition of the Irish peasantry, and the steps proper to be taken for their relief. Yours, truly,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
FELIX INGOLDSBY.

Among the gentlemen who, by their presence, exhibited their sympathy in the cause for which the charitable interference of our people is thus indirectly evoked, were the following: Hon. Judge Daly, Henry L. Hoguet, Jas. B. Nicholson, Hon. R. B. Connolly, Eugene Kelly, Richard O'Gorman, Bartholomew O'Connor, [illegible] Kiernan, Bryan L[illegible], [illegible] Wm. P. Power, W. J. Kane, [illegible] Hart, Wm. D. Cole, Matthew [illegible], [illegible] Lyons, and Capts. Breslin, Lynch and [illegible], of the Sixty-ninth.

Judge DALY was moved to the chair, and [illegible] O'CONNOR appointed Secretary.

Mr. O'GORMAN made a very touching appeal on behalf of the families of his suffering fellow-countrymen, and, from data, furnished by private correspondence as well as from the uncontroverted facts submitted by Mr. MAGUIRE (the member for Dungarven, County Cork,) to the Imperial Parliament, declared that the horrors of the existing famine exceed those of 1848.

In consideration of these facts the Chair was empowered to appoint a Committee of eleven with full authority to organize measures necessary to meet the beneficent purpose in view.

Battery Industrial School.

It has been found a very difficult undertaking to get up an industrial school which should meet the necessities of that much-neglected class of children who run wild about the Battery and the rum-ruined haunts of the First Ward, yet, after repeated interruptions to the efforts of the past Winter, it may at length be considered a success under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, with the coöperation of Miss MACY, principal of the school. A constant and increasing attendance has been established, and although it has proved somewhat exhausting to induce the young aspirants for knowledge to forego such pastimes as bringing small water vessels containing young eels, which lively creatures they would transfer to the surface of a large table behind the teacher's back, there to disport for their delectation during recitation hours, yet a hope for the cultivation of tastes less cruel and more elevated seems looming up. A visit to this school comprises points of interest quite different to others of the class, and peculiar to this district. The teacher in her round of visits to gather recruits is sometimes assailed with invitations to take a social drink, and cakes and liquor are temptingly set before her, the refusal to partake of which has subjected her to its attending unpopularity with the parents, though no such incident is lost upon the children, who hail her as a harbinger of temperance and consistent example to their wretched homes.

The morning exercises are confined to elementary studies, the afternoon being taken up in teaching the girls to sew—some of the boys, too, showing a proclivity that way—while the more masculine in taste are taught to write on slates. It is the custom the moment the children enter, to encase them in a clean outer garment, which is laid aside again at the close of the school. This partial disrobing previous to the exodus, reveals a condition of the domestic wardrobe which is somewhat of a reflection upon the ability or care of home management. A glance along the benches, while the little ones are engaged in their exercises, gives an impression of tidiness, but this illusion vanishes at the closing scene. The pupils are almost universally the offspring of intemperate parents, and when the teacher, at 3 o'clock, gives the word: "The quietest child shall be first to go home," and the dismissal takes place, a change of sadness and chagrin passes at once over countenances which, but a moment before, were elate with emulation in the school rehearsals. Miss MACY says she has to reason with some of them to induce them to return to their homes, and they often beg her to allow them to go to her's. Again there are some whom it would seem to afflict to remove to a different sphere, accustomed as they are to the society of the low and vulgar.

At noon every child is obliged to wash its face and comb its hair, after which each at their respective seats receives a full supply of fresh dry bread; those who have saved their pennies are apt to bring a small quantity of molasses or milk, which, it is observed, is usually passed to the more destitute. Soda-water bottles of milk are produced, and each one takes a "pull," after the fashion of home example applied to less innocent beverages. The Principal observed at one time that molasses seemed rather a plentiful commodity, considering the duties, and upon inquiry, found that neighboring hogsheads had undergone surreptitious depletion at the hands of her young students. She accordingly impressed them with a sense of their crime, which they had before recognized as only a sly trick upon the grocer. This, and similar timely lectures, are well received by the children, who promise, and frequently fulfill, a better course.

Volunteer teachers are much needed here, where a field of the utmost interest opens for them. Young ladies of wealth and leisure might turn their attention to a less graceful pursuit than a couple of hours each day with these little heathen about our doors.

The Police and the Concert Saloons.

A DESCENT UPON THE STADT THEATRE.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night the Tenth Precinct Police made a descent upon the Stadt Theatre, a German place of amusement, situated at No. 89 Bowery. The proprietor, Mr. HARMAN, had, for the last week or two, closed up his place, so far as the selling of liquors and beer was concerned, under the conviction that he had no right to violate the law, now known as the "Concert Saloon act." The recent decision of Judge MCCUNN, however, wherein he decided that "lager-bier" does not come within the meaning of the law, induced Mr. HARMAN to reopen his bar for the sale of beer on Tuesday evening. The Police soon discovered what was going on, but being in doubt as to what course to pursue, they immediately applied to their Captain for instructions. Capt. DAVIS, of that Precinct, took the directions of Superintendent KENNEDY.

The latter at once ordered that the proprietor, bar-tenders, players, actors, and indeed all the employes in the establishment, should be arrested. The officers accordingly took into custody the proprietor and his wife, two bar-tenders, five actors, four actresses, and several other parties, who were engaged in the capacity of waiters. The house was quite crowded at the time, and much excitement prevailed among the friends of the arrested parties. At one time it was feared that a general disturbance would ensue, and that the persons arrested would be rescued from the officers in spite of all the precautions which had been taken to prevent it. The prisoners were taken before Justice STEERS, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, where all were discharged except the proprietor and his bartenders. They were held for examination on Thursday. The decision of Justice STEERS is looked for with some concern by the parties interested, inasmuch as it will show whether or not Judge MCCUNN's opinion is to be respected in the Police Courts.

Remarkable Subsidence of a Bluff.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Nature has just performed one of her most surprising feats, at a country-seat near Tivoli, whose exact parallel the writer has never seen, or heard, or read of. A few miles east of Nice, in Sardinia, on the Cornice road, something similar has occurred more than once, namely, the subsidence of the village of Roccabruna, which, together with its castle, sunk, or rather slid down several hundreds of feet, without disturbing or destroying the buildings erected upon the settled ground.

There is no doubt but that the phenomenon which occurred on the shore of the Hudson and on the Riviera di Ponente resulted from similar causes. In the former case, the sub-strata of blue clay became gradually saturated with water percolating inward from the cove, and thus rendered semi-fluid, became at length unable to support the superincumbent earth; just as in the latter the foundation of breccia—an aggregated rock-like grout or concrete, composed of poor cement—was disintegrated by the absorption of water, and rendered incapable of sustaining the weight of the hamlet, gradually becoming greater by additional constructions.

On Thursday, April 24, a high bluff of yellow clay, comprising an area of two or three acres, which was covered with very large trees and rested on a strata of blue clay, suddenly sank down *perpendicularly* from sixty to eighty feet, leaving a straight wall of clay from sixty to eighty feet high, on the inner side, forcing out *laterally* an equal area of plateau underneath the shore, and squashing *out* and *up* the substrata and shore into the cove, forming a point about the eighth of a mile in circuit which projects about a hundred yards into the water of the cove.

A portion of the surface of the subsided ground was as level as it lay originally, the trees remaining perfectly upright, although their tops were on a level with the edge of the bank which remained firm, just at the height their roots originally occupied. Another portion, however, was torn and broken, as if the change had been effected by an earthquake, or just as if a volcano had been at work beneath it. The inner portion of the sunken ground which remained unbroken and comparatively level, actually subsided to such a depth that if the shore had not been squashed up so as to form a dyke or dam outside of it, it would have been overflowed by a high tide, and have formed a pond.

On Sunday morning, April 27, while the owner's farmer and several children were upon the sunken ground, a noise was heard like the rumbling of distant thunder. The man set down two or three tin pans which he was carrying, and fearing an impending accident, ran to lead the children away from the spot. He had scarcely removed the children when upwards of an acre, landward of the first settlement, subsided in turn, leaving a second wall of clay on the inside almost perpendicular, and from forty to sixty feet high. When he sought to recover his pans, he found them about fifty feet below, lying just as he left them beside a fence, which remained standing just in its original position, but diagonally 150 feet below the spot where it originally stood. This second slide completely destroyed the regular aspect of the first one, and filled up in a measure the deepest hollow or basin. The surface of the sunken ground is no longer regular, but waved and broken, as if heaved up and torn apart by an earthquake. Nor do the trees any longer stand upright, but are either prostrate or inclined in every direction. In fact the spot [illegible] identical with [illegible] from an [illegible] effects seeming to have [illegible] applied from below instead of from above. The difference between the aspect of the first and second settlement is attributable to the fact that the first subsidence must have encountered no resistance underneath in its settlement into the softened or semi-fluid blue clay, whereas the second sank down upon the hard former surface, and was thereby broken up.

A soldier or engineer can appreciate the appearance by imagining a mine to have been exploded at a considerable depth, or that the roof of a cavern or mine crushed its supports and fell in.

Several smaller slides, inferior in extent and consequences, took place about twenty years ago a little to the eastward of the present [illegible] like them in extent or result.

It would not be surprising if three or four acres more inside of the last settlement should also sink down, because one half of a high roll, or ridge of [illegible], constituting its southern slope, has settled, leaving only the northern half, which is a slope falling steeply away down to the gully that separates it from other high ground while a stream, with marshy banks, runs through the hollow.

It has always been a matter of surprise to those living about Tivoli, or Reade (now Red) Hook, that the cove has filled up so rapidly that where CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON built one of his first, if not his first steamboat, and launched it ready for the transportation of passengers and freight, there is now scarcely water enough, at the highest tide, to float the smallest skiff. People argued with justice that fifty years of ordinary fluvial deposits could never have accomplished such a change in the depth of the bay or cove. This difficulty is now explained. The cove has not been filled up by deposits from the river, but by the upheaving of the bottom of the cove, lifted up by the *wedging in laterally* underneath of the shore, forced out horizontally from its original position by the settling down upon and behind it of the high clay banks. Z.

TIVOLI, N. Y., Tuesday, May 6.

Gen. Hunter Overruled—A Question for the Radicals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among those who profess to maintain the Constitution of the United States there are some who are disappointed in the President's action on Gen. HUNTER's proclamation. The *Tribune*, of Tuesday the 20th, "entreats the President now to consider and act upon the manifest necessity of having a definite, unvarying, clearly understood policy with regard to this subject," adding, "on behalf of the whole people we demand an unequivocal official answer" to questions which it propounds as to the future condition of slaves who, under various supposed circumstances incidental to the forcible suppression of the rebellion, may have been separated from the actual control of their owners and the ordinary coercive effect of the State slave code.

These questions are pertinent. Is it not also pertinent to demand of the *Tribune*, and those who are of the same general policy, that *they* state what *they* propose shall be the public law of the land, in reference to the location of the power which shall hereafter determine the freedom or servitude of these persons.

Will they answer the inquiry—

Has not the condition of the negro inhabitant in each State hitherto depended exclusively on the will of the State?

Do you propose that the power over the condition of certain negroes, in the circumstances above indicated, who may continue within the limits of some State, shall for the time to come pass from the State into the hands of the National Government?

Do you propose that the power over the condition of such negroes shall be in the hands of the National Government only while the negroes are in the State in which they have been held in Slavery, or is the National Government to determine their condition in whatever State they may be found?

If these gentlemen really propose a revolutionary shifting of the location of any of the powers heretofore incidental to State Sovereignty under the Constitution, would it not be more becoming their prominent positions for them to say so openly?

These questions will not be answered by general aspirations for "the triumph of the Union cause everywhere," nor by pointing out the hard case of negroes who may have aided the National arms, nor by asking how the rebellious slaveocracy is otherwise to be punished, or how the nation is otherwise to be relieved from the political domination of Slavery. No one disputes the great difficulties which arise out of these circumstances. Still less will those questions be answered by charging all who suggest them with secret sympathy for Slavery. We, who ask those questions, may even be individually of opinion that a revolutionary shifting of sovereign power over the condition of private persons from the States to the nation, and other fundamental changes, are eminently desirable. But the question is: What do you, gentlemen—Editors, Generals, Senators, Cabinet Ministers, or whatever else—mean when you propose that the policy of Gen. HUNTER's proclamation shall be adopted by the Administration? Speak out.

J. C. H.

Obituary.

Gen. W. H. KEIM, whose death at Harrisburgh, on Sunday, is announced, had reached that place from the seat of war, in Virginia, a few days before, and had been laboring under an attack of typhoid fever, and dysentery. He was 49 years of age, a native of Reading, Penn., where his remains are to be interred. He was not a West Pointer, but was for a long time one of the Brigadier Generals in the Pennsylvania Militia, and was well known to the Militia of the State, almost invariably officiating at the inauguration of Governors and other State ceremonies. In the early part of the war he received a Major-General's commission from Gov. CURTIN, and served in PATTERSON's Division, retaining the office of Surveyor-General of the State, to which he had been elected in 1860. Last Fall he resigned his civic office, and was appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers by the President, and he commanded a brigade in MCCLELLAN's army. He was present at the evacuation of Yorktown and at the battle of Williamsburgh, but was too ill to participate in the latter conflict. He was looked upon as a good disciplinarian, and a man of good judgment and ability, while his experience in military matters previous to this war served him well in the stead of a West Point training.

The Great Conflagration at Troy, N. Y.

REVISED AND CORRECTED LIST OF INSURANCE LOSSES.

From the United States Insurance Gazette.

Ætna, Hartford	$46,000	Long Isl'd, B'klyn	1,500
Albany City	900	Merchants', Prov'nce	10,000
Astor, N. Y.	6,500	Mercantile, N. Y.	8,000
Albany	13,500	Metropolitan, N. Y.	45,000
Ætna, N. Y.	7,000	Market, N. Y.	45,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn	35,000	Montauk, Brooklyn	35,000
Atlantic, Provid'ce	17,000	Massasoit, Sp'gfield	30,000
American do	7,000	Merchants', Hartfo'd	30,000
Arctic, N. Y.	6,500	Mech. & Trad., N. Y.	5,800
American Ex., N. Y.	8,000	Merchants', N. Y.	2,500
Albany Mutual	6,000	Manhattan, N. Y.	60,000
American, N. Y.	1,500	Mechanics', Br'klyn	1,500
Beekman, N. Y.	40,000	Northwestern, Os'go	12,000
Brevoort, N. Y.	5,500	New Eng., Hartford	12,000
Commerce, Albany	2,000	Norwich	12,200
Continental, N. Y.	14,500	New Ams'dam, N. Y.	28,000
Corn Exch'ge, N. Y.	17,000	N. Y. Fire & Marine	3,000
City, Hartford	10,500	National, N. Y.	3,000
City, New-Haven	10,000	Niagara, N. Y.	15,000
Commonw'lth, N. Y.	5,700	Phenix, N. Y.	14,000
Commercial, N. Y.	2,500	Pacific, N. Y.	17,000
City, N. Y.	3,000	Phenix, Hartford	30,000
Citizens', N. Y.	5,800	Park, N. Y.	2,800
Exchange, N. Y.	8,000	Peoples', N. Y.	3,000
Excelsior, N. Y.	5,000	Peter Cooper, N. Y.	1,500
Equitable, N. Y.	3,000	Roger Williams, Pr.	3,000
Fulton, N. Y.	11,970	Rutgers, N. Y.	3,000
Firemen's, N. Y.	5,000	Resolute, N. Y.	5,000
Gebhard, N. Y.	2,000	Republic, N. Y.	3,900
Hope, Providence	20,000	Springfield, Mass.	42,000
Home, N. Y.	11,300	Standard, N. Y.	6,000
Humboldt, N. Y.	3,500	Stuyvesant, N. Y.	600
Hartford, Hartford	25,000	Security, N. Y.	25,000
Hampden, Sp'gfield	5,500	Thames, Conn.	6,200
Hope, New-York	3,000	Tradesmen's, N. Y.	2,000
Howard, New-York	10,000	Troy Mutual	120,000
Irving, New-York	7,200	Unity, London	20,000
Jefferson, New-York	3,500	Washington, Prov.	24,800
Lamar, New-York	6,000	Wash'ngton, N. Y.	3,500
Lorillard, New-York	22,000	Western, Pittsfield	40,000
Liv'pool and London	150,000	Will'msb'rgh, Br'lyn	30,000
Lafayette, N. York	16,000	World's Safe, Troy	8,000
Lennox, New-York	4,000		
Total			$1,364,270

The above total shows upward of *one hundred thousand dollars* less than the amount previously reported. The public will be pleased to learn that the stockholders of some of the companies that have suffered by the fire, have resolved to subscribe the entire amount of their loss, so as to leave their capital and surplus unimpaired, and go on with their business and pay their usual dividends.

The Worden Testimonial.

The undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional contributions to the Worden fund, from members of the Stock Exchange, by the hands of Mr. JOHN B. MORRIS, No. 17 William-street:

Vermilye & Co.	$100	Clark, Dodge & Co.	$50
C. A. Meigs & Son	100	H. Meigs, Jr. & Smith	[illegible]
S. Hallett & Co.	100	W. & J. O'Brien	[illegible]
Cammann & Co.	100	Weeks & Co.	[illegible]
A. W. Greenleaf & Co.	100	Lockwood & Sons	[illegible]
L. W. Jerome & Co.	100	Fitzhugh & Jenkins	[illegible]
Marie & Kans	100	Lockwood & Co.	[illegible]
H. T. Morgan & Co.	100	C. B. Marvin & Son	[illegible]
T. Ketcham & Co.	100	A. G. Norwood & Co.	[illegible]
Morse & Co.	100	G. & S. Brown	[illegible]
Seyton & Wainwright	100	Wilcox & Baldwin	[illegible]
Colgate & Hoffman	100	Cash	[illegible]
Cash	50	Satterlee & Co.	[illegible]
S. S. Sands & Co.	50	W. T. Henderson & Co.	[illegible]
H. Durkee	50	Rollins Bros.	[illegible]
E. D. Stanton & Co.	50	Heminway, Ronvood & Co.	25
H. G. Stebbins & Son	50		

Total ... [illegible]
Also, from W. W. Deforest & Co. ... [illegible]
J. Ecrisson ... [illegible]
Cash ... [illegible]
Total ... [illegible]
Previously acknowledged ... [illegible]

May 19, 1862. W. H. ASPINWALL.

[illegible] Fortress [illegible]

[illegible] May 19, 1862. }

[illegible] of the General [illegible] of the Army will furnish [illegible] the names of the sick and wounded [illegible] the hospitals, specifying the names [illegible] have died, been discharged, sent to [illegible], and remaining in those hospitals.

JNO. M. CUYLER,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Director
Department of Virginia.

To Surgeon John M. Cuyler, Medical Director Department of Virginia, Fortress Monroe;

At your request, I transmit for publication a list of patients admitted into Mill Creek Hospital, those transferred, and those who have died in the Hospital. Owing to the hurry and confusion of opening a new hospital, and receiving immediately so many badly-wounded soldiers, without a regular clerk to attend to the register, some inaccuracies may have occurred, but there have been very few. It may be proper to state, for the relief of the anxiety of those who may find the names of their relatives and friends in the list, that the great majority of the wounded now remaining are doing remarkably well, and are quite comfortable. The deaths that have occurred have been from terrible gunshot wounds, principally of the thigh, shattering the bone, and known to be almost always mortal under any treatment and any circumstances.

Patients admitted into Mill Creek Hospital, Camp Hamilton, on the 11th and 12th May, 1862.

These patients were brought down directly from the battle-fields of Williamsburgh and West Point:

Thomas Halloran, Co. H, 70th N. Y.; Robert Dalrymple, Co. B, 7th N. Y.; G. W. Dabbs, Co. G, 19th Miss.; Anthony Smith, Co. A, 9th Ala.; Walter Knox, Co. F, 5th Mich.; J. F. Trenty, Co. A, 7th N. J.; Pat. Walsh, Co. B, 14th La.; Capt. Finks Catterton, Co. F, 9th Va.; Samuel Terry, Co. A, 24th Va.; Nicholas Powers, Co. A, 14th La.; Washington Watkins, Co. A, 5th Mich.; J. F. Mahoney, Co. H, 70th N. Y.; Jas. Stevens, Co. K, 70th N. Y.; Peter McCauley, Co. C, 1st Va.; William D. Fitzpatrick, Co. H, 70th N. Y.; W. W. Hanseworth, Co. F, 7th Va.; J. M. Stevens, Co. H, 11th Mass.; J. B. Martin, Co. F, 19th Miss.; G. F. Lavender, Co. G, 11th Va.; Alvah Hamilton, Co. H, 2d N. H.; John Murphy, Co. G, 17th Va.; W. M. Stevens, 5th Va. Cavalry; James Harper, Co. D, 70th N. Y.; G. W. Wood, Co. B, 19th Va.; James Mittin, Co. D, 7th N. Y.; K. J. Ballard, Co C, 5th N. C.; Julius Roesh, Co. A, 2d Mich.; K. G. Barbour, Co. H, 17th Va.; Brazilla Grant, Co. A, 6th N. J.; G. W. English, Co. E, 28th Va.; P. Manning, Co. C, 37th N. Y.; Joseph Heidelberger, Co. C, 14th La.; Robert Youmans, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; George Morris, Co. C, 7th Va.; Frank Lacken, Co. I, 11th Mass.; John Boland, Co. H, 11th Va.; T. S. Riddick, Co. H, 1st Va.; John Rogers, Co. B, 37th N. Y.; J. B. Gilbert, Co. I, 5th Mich.; Valentine Baker, Co. D, 5th Mich.; Charles Isham, Co. D, 5th Mich.; Walter C. Hinton, Co. C, 10th Ala.; P. Calcine, Co. K, 72d N. Y.; William Barth, Co. C, 19th Miss.; Calvin Mix, Co. K, 7th N. J.; James Mallory, Co. E, 19th Miss.; Thomas Ewens, Co. E, 70th N. Y.; Josiah Osgood, Co. G, 72d N. Y.; G. G. Davis, Co. A, 2d N. H.; Joseph Crane, Co. C, 7th N. J.; Alexander A. Crowder, Co. C, 28th Va.; Horatio Rickman, 24th Va.; Joseph C. Levi, Co. K, 6th N. J.; Richard Follers, Co. K, 72d N. Y.; C. G. Glazier, Co. K, 70th N. Y.; Wm. Peel, Co. G, 13th N. C.; Edgar Calkins, Co. D, 5th Mich.; J. F. Knox, Co. B, 13th N. C.; D. D. Patrick, Co. C, 70th N. Y.; J. Cummings, Co. K, 37th N. Y.; H. D. Morgan, Co. D, 6th N. J.; C. Munday, Co. F, 73d N. Y.; L. J. Landon, Co. B, 72d N. Y.; P. Kearns, Co. F, 37th N. Y.; J. C. Reynolds, Co. E, 5th N. J.; John Dailey, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; H. Quinn, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; Robert Harriott, Co. C, 5th N. J.; R. Bickham, Co. F, 6th N. J.; A. P. Johnson, Co. C, 1st Mass.; D. L. Mosser, Co. C, 1st Mass.; F. Ross, Co. F, 38th N. Y.; Sergt. O. Hanbury, Co. K, 37th N. Y.; J. Lowther, Co. K, 37th N. Y.; P. McGann, Co. F, 38th N. Y.; Sergt. S. C. Githens, Co. G, 6th N. J.; Barney Gannon, Co. H, 73d N. Y.; Henry Drought, Co. D, 73d N. Y.; P. A. Regan, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; Michael Langdon, Co. D, 73d N. Y.; C. J. Mellen, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; T. J. Byrne, Co. D, 5th Mich.; E. Beck, Co. C, 37th N. Y.; A. Van Order, Co. K, 7th N. J.; D. Hitchcock, Co. K, 70th N. Y.; H. Vanderhoff, Co. C, 7th N. J.; J. Shunk, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; J. D. Woodward, Co. F, 40th N. Y.; W. M. Masley, Co. D, 40th N. Y.; F. Duchaney, Co. K, 40th N. Y.; J. Donnelly, Co. G, 37th N. Y.; Michael Cormley, Co. F, 40th N. Y.; W. Hatfield, Co. I, 6th N. J.; Wm. Lewis, Co. B, 37th N. Y.; F. Houlahan, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; H. Wright, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; O. Phelps, Co. E, 5th Mich.; James Quick, Co. E, 5th Mich.; Thomas Owens, Co. G, 38th N. Y.; George Hass, Co. A, 7th N. J.; Thomas Luney, Co. A, 37th N. Y.; W. Smith, Co. G, 74th N. Y.; E. Keizer, Co. I, 38th N. Y.; H. McFarlan, Co. I, 8th N. J.; P. Coffer, Co. E, 37th N. Y.; D. Lyon, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; J. A. Slocum, Co. D, 32d N. Y.; L. Bird, Co. K, 1st Mass.; James Hartness, Co. E, 5th Mich.; J. Braden, Co. C, 1st Mich.; Samuel Lumsden, Co. E, 5th Mich.; James Wright, Co. C, 5th Mich.; Carlos T. Inman, Co. D, 32d N. Y.; Henry Maston, Co. I, 32d N. Y.; Edward Camp, Co. I, 32d N. Y.; John Barkley, Co. G, 32d N. Y.; G. W. Cran, Co. C, 70th N. Y.; J. Jones, Co. F, 5th Mich.; James Doxsie, Co. D, 5th Mich.; A. Pickerd, Co. D, 72d N. Y.; Wm. Bacus, Co. G, 72d N. Y.; James Morton, Co. C, 5th Mich.; G. E. Webb, Co. C, 5th Mich.; R. R. Stafford, Co. D, 72d N. Y.; Thomas Keating, Co. C, 72d N. Y.; G. W. Woods, Co. C, 72d N. Y.; James McCabe, Co. A, 73d N. Y.; P. Gorman, Co. A, 73d N. Y.; Lucius Blood, Co. G, 40th N. Y.; B. Mayir, Co. E, 73d N. Y.; F. Gresley, Co. C, 37th N. Y.; E. Bryant, Co. I, 37th N. Y.; D. H. Finigan, Co. A, 73d N. Y.; S. P. England, Co. B, 73d N. Y.; C. W. Wilson, Co. G, 73d N. Y.; James Fee, Co. I, 73d N. Y.; W. Monk, Co. I, 73d N. Y.; H. H. Daniels, Co. B, 2d Mich.; Thomas Hines, Co. C, 6th N. J.; P. Genevous, Co. B, 5th Mich.; Wm. Jones, Co. G, 6th N. J.; J. Graham, Co. C., 6th N. J.; D. Young, Co. G., 72d N. Y.; James Powers, Co. H, 74th N. Y.; J. M. Davis, Co. G, 8th N. J.; J. L. Cornell, Co. A, 73d N. Y.; T. Casey, Co. F, 37th N. Y.; E. T. Hopkins, Co. H, 79th N. Y.; J. E. Corcoran, Co. H, 70th N. Y.; Wm. Joy, Co. A, 8th Ala.; Wm. P. Langley, G, 13th N. C.; Wm. H. Casto, Co. E, 2d Mich.; John Monroe, Co. I, 5th Mich.; D. Grennan, Co. C, 37th N. Y.; A. R. Sewell, Co. I, 5th Mich.; P. Tumalty, Co. F, 7th N. J.; Wm. C. Lomis, Co. K, 2d Mich.; A. Phillip, Co. A., 72d N. Y.; Robt. P. Ewbank, Co. B, 10th Ala.; Wm. G. Leake, Co. K, 6th N. J.; John Myers, 3d Ex. Brig.; John Brady, Co. E, 73d N. Y.; F. D. Ross, Co. F, 70th N. Y.; Anthony Amonth, Co. A, 9th Ala.; A. W. Heston, Co. A, 2d N. H.; C. P. Hansford, Co. H, 1st Va.; T. Buckley, Co. F, 73d N. Y.; John Mygal, Co. F, 11th Va.; Robert Hatch, Co. E, 8th N. J.; P. Lynch, Co. G, 37th N. Y.; J. McGinn, Co. I, 5th Mich.; H. Oldham, Co. C, 10th Ala.; Robt. Maines, Co. F, 70th N. Y.; T. Bruen, Co. A, 70th N. Y.; —— Hughes, Co. F, 11th Va.; J. Duff, Co. H, 38th N. Y.; F. W. Cox, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; M. W. Hoard, Co. H, 38th N. Y.; B. F. Lee, Co. E. 2d Mich.; C. A. Rheinfeldt, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; J. French, Co. I, 72d N. Y.; A. Frost, Co. B, 70th N. Y.; A. W. Brown, Co. B, 5th N. J.; W. Whitmore, Sergt. Co. C, 93d Penn.; Darius Hurley, Co. F, 5th Mich.; Samuel McFarland, Co. A, 74th N. Y.; Walter Chisholm, Co. A, 5th Mich.; Thomas Aldworth, Co. F, 37th N. Y.; Nich's Williams, Co. E, 7th N. J.; Alfred Chaplain, Co. B, 74th N. Y.; James Lane, Co. I, 5th Mich.; Andrew Commerford, Co. B, 70th N. Y.; Harry Bell, Co. I, 72d N. Y.; John Freeland, Co. G, 5th N. J.; S. D. Mills, Co. D, 17th Va.; Newton Looms, Co. I, 10th Ala.; Wm. Bohan, Co. I, 10th Ala.; Sergeant Jacob Herr, Co. C, 7th N. J.; Ithamer Mimer, Co. A., 5th Mich.; J. T. Robinson, Co. A, 1st Mass.; Peter Merritt, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; John H. Whitney, Co. A, 1st Mass.; James Delany, Co. K, 72d N. Y.; Pat. Hart, Co. G, 38th N. Y.; Thomas Eglin, Co. F, 5th Mich.; E. L. Prather, Co. B, 13th N. C.; Robt. D. Mayo, Co. G, 14th Va.; R. P. Peay, Co. H, 24th Va.; W. T. Stimette, Co. D, 19th Va.; J. R. Mostiller, Co. A, 10th Ala.; Allen O. Clayton, Co. H, 1st Va.; A. J. Snead, Co. D, 1st Va.; Christopher Varnegar, Co. H, 8th N. J.; Franklin Carm, Co. H, 7th Va.; Geo. Knoll, Co. D, 7th Va.; Chas. Lehming, Co. A, 6th N. J.; Edward H. Phettenplan, Co. F, 32d N. Y.; Edward McGinnis, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; Wm. Rucker, Co. E, 2d Mich.; Clinton McMurty, Co. C, 5th Mich.; Henry Elmer, Co. A., 11th Mass.; Thos. Larabell, Co. C, 5th Mich.; Owen W. Harris, Co. B, 2d R. I.; Joseph A. Rice, Co. C, 5th Mich.; Christopher Meyer, Co. F, 72d N. Y.; John S. Warner, Co. A, 2d N. H.; Francis ——, Co. F, 5th Mich.

The following patients were transferred by me, according to your order, to the steamer *John Brooks*, to be taken to Philadelphia, on the 16th of May:

H. Gannon, Co. H, 2d N. Y.; C. I. Mellen, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; F. Graham, Co. C, 6th N. J.; G. W. Wood, Co. C, 72d N. Y.; W. Larter, Co. K, 70th N. Y.; P. A. Rogan, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; M. Gormley, Co. F, 40th N. Y.; Joseph Crane, Co. H, 37th N. Y.; Samuel McFarland, Co. A, 74th N. Y.; Carlos T. Inman, Co. B, 32d N. Y.; O. Hanbury, Co. H. 37th N. Y.; T. Honlahan, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; John Barclay, Co. G, 32d N. Y.; Edward Camp, Co. I, 32d N. J.; Wm. M. Marley, Co. D, 40th N. Y.; T. Owens, Co. I, 38th N. Y.; H. Wright, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; W. Whitmore, Co. C, 93d Penn.; Calvin Nix, Co. K, 7th N. J.; James M. Mellin, Co. D, 72d N. Y.; F. Ross, Co. F, 38th N. Y.; Wm. Jones, Co. G, 6th N. J.; C. A. Rhineteldt, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; Wm. Langan, Co. D, 2d N. Y.; J. Lowthen, Co. K, 37th N. Y.; H. Drought, Co. D, 2d N. Y.; J. Denley, Co. G, 37th N. Y.; J. D. Morehead, Co. F, 40th N. Y.; James Stevenson, Co. K, 70th N. Y.; Henry Martin, Co. I, 32d N. Y.; John Lahey, Co. E, 78th N. Y.; H. Quinn, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; Robert Harriott, alias Mickey Free, Co. C, 5th N. J.; P. McGaun, Co. F, 38th N. Y.; J. Shunk, Co. A, 38th N. Y.; D. Hitckcock, Co. K, 70th N. Y.; H. Vanderhoff, Co. C, 7th N. J.; A. Vanorder, Co. K, 7th N. J.—39.

The following were transferred to the *John Brooks*, on the 17th:

M. W. Hoard, Co. H. 38th N. Y.; J. F. Fee, Co. I, 73d N. Y.; J. L. Cornell, Co. A, 73d N. Y.; David Lyon, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; D. H. Finnegan, Co. A, 73d N. Y.; F. N. Cox, Co. E, 38th N. Y.; J. M. Davis, Co. G, 8th N. J.; F. Keating, Co. C, 72d N. Y.; Henry McFarland, Co. I, 8th N. J.; W. Monk, Co. I, 73d N. Y.; George Hass, Co. A, 7th N. J.; G. F. Hopkins, Co. A, 73d N. Y.—12.

The following patient was transferred to the hospital of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, being slightly ill with fever:

J. C. Weed, Co. E, 5th Michigan.

The following deaths have occurred since the opening of the hospital up to this date, seven days; one was in a dying condition when admitted, from a bullet through the lungs:

Corp. Charles A. Smith, Co. A, 7th N. J.; D. C. Hughes, Co. A, 70th N. Y.; E. Burman, Co. I, 5th Mich.; Corp. Geo. Stevens, Co. A, 1st N. Y.; J. F. [illegible] [illegible] Co. [illegible] [illegible] 70th N. Y.

I also herewith [illegible] list of the Surgeons and acting cadets who have, by your order, reported to me at the Mill Creek Hospital for duty, as per your request.

I opened the hospital on Sunday, 11th inst., with two hundred and fifty beds in one immense ward, 240 feet long, the largest, by far, in the world; about seventy-five patients were rapidly brought in by the ambulances from the York River boat, before any surgical assistance or dressers arrived. Drs. ALDEN MARCH and HENRY MARCH, of Albany, N. Y., first reported, and immediately went to work with great alacrity, and continued to work hard until their departure, day before yesterday. Drs. MCLEAN and WHITING, of the Second Regiment New-York Volunteers, whose regiment was encamped near by, next came in, and were assigned a certain number of patients; next Dr. THOS. C. BRINSMADE, of Troy, and Dr. ALFRED C. POST, of New-York—the latter was subsequently assigned to the Chesapeake Hospital, near by; next, Dr. KISSAM, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who still remains. The other Surgeons above mentioned were relieved by the following gentlemen, who reported to me for duty on the 16th: Drs. OLCOTT, of Brooklyn; S. G. WOLCOTT, of Utica; Dr. HUNT, of Boston, with a dresser, who reported for duty, and were detailed to accompany the transferred patients on the *Brooks* to Philadelphia. Dr. HOWE, of the Massachusetts regiment encamped at Newport's News, gave me valuable assistance one day, walking eleven miles after dark to rejoin his regiment. Beside the above Surgeons, we had the occasional counsel and assistance of Drs. L. SWINBURN, SYLVESTER WILLARD, S. A. TEWKSBURY, and GREENE, of Maine, and some other distinguished Surgeons. Latterly, the following acting cadets have also been attached to the hospital: Mr. O. M. PRAY and E. L. MOLA, of New-York; Mr. HERMANN, of New-York; Mr. BOTTS, Mr. JOHNSON, of New-York, assisted by Prof. MARCH, as dresser, and Dr. THURSTON, assistant.

It is due to all these gentlemen, especially to those whom I have mentioned as regularly attached to the hospital, to say that they have worked cheerfully day and night, with no object, apparently, but to relieve the distress of our wounded soldiers, and have endured the very serious inconveniences and annoyances incident to a hospital of this character, with rare equanimity and patience. And I must not omit to say that our soldiers, lying in hundreds around us, suffering from wounds undressed from the battle-field in many instances, and feverish from the travel of several days by ambulance over rough roads, and by a crowded transport, bore their sufferings in stoical silence, or, in most instances, with only a respectful request to be dressed as soon as possible; and when, after a necessarily long delay, they were made comparatively comfortable, expressed their satisfaction in words and by looks which I shall never forget. If we have eaten little and slept less, and worked to the utmost stretch of physical and mental endurance, as I am sure some of us have, we have the gratification, which is beyond any pecuniary reward, of knowing that we have relieved a vast amount of suffering, and no doubt saved many a valuable life; the number of deaths, twelve, among so many desperately wounded men, is a proof of the success of our labors.

Very respectfully yours,
FRED. D. LENTE, M. D.,
Surgeon in charge of Mill Creek Hospital,
Camp Hamilton.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 18, 1862.

Hygeia Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va.

R. B. Bontecou, New-York, Brigade Surgeon in charge; A. B. Shipman, New-York, Brigade Surgeon; Jno. M. Forshee, New-York, Assistant Surgeon; W. Van Steenburgh, New-York, Assistant Surgeon; Dr. Wm. H. Gardner, Medical Cadet; Charles A. Devendorf, New-York, Medical Cadet; Rizin P. Davis, Medical Cadet; Dr. A. H. Light, Medical Cadet.

Volunteer Surgeons from New-York City at Different Times.

T. M. Markoe, M. D.; C. D. Smith, M. D.; Charles Detmold, M. D.

From Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dr. Cochran. Mr. Frank Delafield, New-York City, Assistant.

From Albany, N. Y.—Dr. Swinburn, Dr. Willard, Dr. Harlan, Surgeon Harlan's Cavalry. These gentlemen have rendered valuable services.

Sick and Wounded in Hygeia Hospital, remaining May 19, 1862.

Chaplain A. H. Lung, 33d N. Y.; Chaplain De Costa, 18th N. Y.; Lieut. Lewis Halliman, Co. D, 51st Penn.; Lieut. Joseph Hayes, Co. F, 6th N. Y.; Asst. Surgeon, W. H. Hall, 36th N. Y.; Col. Tristam Burges, Gen. Sprague's Staff; Lieut. Rumblett, Co. G, 4th Me.; Lieut. E. W. Brown, Co. C, 37th N. Y.; Lieut. C. B. McMillian, Co. C, 6th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Wm. De Wolf, Co. C, 3d Artillery; Capt. H. Stevens, Asst. Adj't General; Lieut. Jno. Anderson, Co. A, 5th N. C.; Capt. Thos. M. Garrett, Co. F, 5th N. C.; Capt. Maltby, 64th N. Y.; Capt. W. R. Moose, Co. F, 2d Mich.; Capt. E. H. Cass, Co. H, 7th Me.; Lieut. J. E. Avery, Co. B. 4th Mich.; Capt. Lewis E. Wentworth, 22d Mass.; Lieut. D. G. Whiting, Q. M. D., 2d Mich. Privates—Ernst. Shultz, Co. G, 3d N. Y. Art'y; Francis S. Flint, Co. H, 11th Mass.; Henry Titus, Co. G, 2d N. H.; Simon W. Fouler, Co. A, 5th N. C.; H. Clemmens, Co. B, 11th Mass.; Jas. Ricker, Co. K, 2d N. H.; Lewis Smith, Co. B, 70th N. Y.; Cornelius Lainey, Co. G, 33d N. Y.; Wm. C. Sweeney, Co. F, 33d N. Y.; James Cunningham, Co. B, 32d N. Y.; Sam'l Davidson, Co. C, 24th Va.; M. W. Briggs, Co. C, 24th Va.; Geo. Bett, Co. K, 5th N. J.; Wm. H. Price, Co. C, 70th N. Y.; Thos. J. Johnson, Co. I, 5th N. C.; Montville Monroe, Co. C, 72d N. Y.; Wm. C. Hatch, Co. C, 1st Mass.; Ezekiel Chapel, Co. G, 32d N. Y.; M. Higgins, Co. B, 32d N. Y.; Jas. H. Wernac, Co. I, 5th N. C.; Wm. Bunch, Co. H, 5th N. C.; A. L. Corey, Co. D, 2d N. H.; Jas. H. Conlan, Co. B, 5th Wis.; Geo. C. Martin, Co. H, 2d Me.; J. Foster, Co. B. 24th Va.; Jno. Airry, Co. I, 40th N. Y.; Royal Bates, Co. A, 40th N. Y.; Gorden Saunders, Co. G, 24th Va.; Chas. Munsor, Co. K, 2d N. Y. S. M.; Isaac N. Benton, Co. B, 5th N. C.; Wm. Slade, Co. I, 5th N. C.; Serg. Jas. H. Marshall, Co. A, 5th N. C.; R. F. Delmont, Co. H, 64th N. J.; Oscar F. Alexander, Co. G, 64th N. J.; Louis Fincamp, Co. E, 14th U. S. I.; Bela Rich, Co. A, 64th N. Y.; James Wilber, Co. E. 72d N. Y.; D. W. Gould, Co. G, 2d N. H.; Sam'l Stamburg, Co. I, 1st U. S. Cav'y; Jno. O. Meara, Co. I, 55th N. Y.; Dan'l W. Hale, Co. C, 1st Mass.; William Fanney, Co. H, 5th N. C.; Edward Kelley, Co. H, 62d N. Y.; Alanson Parkes, Co. K, 5th Me.; Edward Jewell, Co. I, 8th N. J.; Minis Hoffman, Co. H, 8th N. J.; Robert White, Co. I, 40th N. Y.; Thos. F. Higgins, Co. H, 8th N. J.; V. A. Janes, Co. F, 5th Vt.; Demetrius H., 2d Mich.; Jno. Markham, Co. I, 70th N. Y.; Wm. Stoddard, Co. E, 33d N. Y.; Tridgen Sykes, Co. K, 5th N. C.; Cullen Wiggins, Co. D, 5th N. C.; W. L. Mapes, Co. B, 2d Mich.; Wm. E. Church, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; Richard Melleilcey, Co. I, 32d N. Y.; Harlan T. West, Co. I, 38th N. Y.; Geo. O. Bradley, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Cav.; Wm. Steele, Co. D, 32d N. Y.; Elisha Davis, Co. B, 5th U. S. Cav.; Lalman W. Buvios, Co. A, 5th Mich.; Wm. Tompkins, Co. I, 55th N. Y.; Sergt. Henry Adams, Co. I, 38th N. Y.; Benj. S. Snyder, Co. D, 64th N. Y.; Jno. O. Fox, Co. A, 64th N. Y.; James Kelley, Co. G, 5th N. H.; Jules, La Draff, Co. G, 74th N. Y., Corp.; Lin'd Acquis, Co. I, 74th N. Y., Corp.; Eugene Thompson, Co. B, Stockings; David M. Knowlton, Co. H, 7th Me.; Daniel Linair, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; Fred. Schrwdes, Co. B, 74th N. Y.; Timothy W. Heald, 1st Andrews' Sharpshooters; Mathias Heldenberg, Co. E, 5th N. J.; Geo. C. Cippely, Co. C, 4th N. Y. Battery; Hugh Davidson, Co. K, 12th N. Y.; Robert Shaw, Co. C, 4th N. Y. Battery; Conner Barney, Co. F. 37th N. Y.; Geo. Anderson, Co. D, 73d N. Y.; L. Pitway, Co. G, 5th N. C.; W. H. Lane, Co. H, 1st Mass.; James Gadfield, Co. K, 70th N. Y.; D. M. Russell, Co. E, 70th N. Y.; Daniel Eldridge, Co. E. 32d N. Y.; Dunthon T. Pierce, Co. F, 5th N. C.; B. W. Oxley, Co. B, 24th Va.; Robert Dunford, Co. B, 98th N. Y.; Joseph Jefferson, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; Anes Saunders, Co. C, 87th N. Y.; Christian Hailin, Co. E. 31st N. Y.; Fred. Rym, Co. I, 8th N. J.; J. B. Hurdley, Co. A, 64th N. Y.; Wm. Short, Co. A, 10th Mass.; Charles Chattison, Co. G, 32d N. Y.; Robert McNamee, Co. F, 32d N. Y.; Robert Amos, Co. G, 5th N. Y.; W. J. Sharp, Co. H, 73d N. Y., Corp.; James A. Day, Co. B, 5th Me.; Thos. W. Brooks, Co. C, 63d Penn.. Chas. H. Hodges, Co. C, 77th N. Y.; Joseph B. Brown, Co. G, 21st Mass.; Harry L. Mathews, Co. D, 98th N. Y.; John Conley, teamster, McClellan wagon staff; Samuel Fernald, Co. K, 12th Me., Sergt.; Daniel Brown, Co. H, 98th N. Y.; James Packard, Co. C, 1st P. A. Battery; Samuel West, Co. K, 38th N. Y.; C. H. Madison, Co. I, 8th N. J.; Alonzo E. Moore, Co. D, 2d Mich.; Wm. B. Carpenter, Co. A, 100th N. Y.; Robert Alcock, Co. D. 88th N. Y.; Wm. Rapes, Co. G, 5th N. C.; Calvin Hayes, Co. B, 5th N. C.

Sick and Wounded in Hygeia Hospital.—Chas E. Staples, Co. G, 1st Conn. Artillery; Thos. Moody, Co. C, 37th N. Y.; Henry M. Holmes, Co. F, 16th N. Y.; Oliver Wells, Co. G, 16th N. Y., James M. Smart, Co. D, 32d N. Y.; Joseph W. Tompkins, Co. C, 4th Mich.; Francis A. Page, Co. H, 4th Vt.; Thos. Parker, Co. I, 5th N. J.; Ed. Parker, Co. C, 21st Mass.; J. W. Dodd, Co. I, 6th S. C.; B. Hirely, Co. B, 51st Penn.; T. J. A. Scinlon, Co. E, 70th N. Y.; Nathan Graves, Co. C, 6th Vt.; Sergt. G. Mende, Co. I, 1st Mich.; T. Van Cleit, Co. D, 3d Vt.; Wm. Strubell, Co. K, 11th N. Y.; Jno. Bowne, Allcomer W. Kent, Chas. Adams, Co. I, 73d N. Y.; P. Sweeney, Co. C, 3d N. Y.; Jno. Hamilton, Co. I, 1st Del.; Chas. O. Neil, Co. G, 5th N. C.; M. Fitzpatrick, Co. F, 72d N. Y.; Hiram Smith, Co. F, 2d N. H.; Geo. Blennan, Co. E, 7th N. J.; Joseph Hugat, Co. H, 5th N. J.; Jno. R. Hamlet, Co. I, 5th N. C.; B. Jones, Co. H, 5th N. C.; W. F. Moody, Co. B, 5th N. C.; James Henry, Co. E, 5th N. C.; Wm. Batterman, Co. E, 24th Va.; Patrick Kelly, Co. G, 3d U. S. Artillery; Matthew Ferns, Co. K, 74th N. Y.; N. S. Gerry, Co. A, 7th Mass.; Andrew Bishee, Co. B, 7th Me.; Wm. G. Fox, Co. C, 2d Mich.; Albert Dennis, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Artillery; Michael Grady, Co. D, 37th N. Y.; Jno. Cochran, Co. F, 57th Penn.; Sames Wilson, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; W. T. Stone, Co. F, 5th N. C.; H. S. Huntley, Co. I, 37th N. Y.; R. Jones, Co. D, 5th N. C.; Ralph C. Eisele, Co. E, 6th N. J.; W. Paten, Co. E, 12th N. Y.; Robert B. Wilson, Co. G, 12th N. Y.; Luke Ward, Co. G, 22d Mass.; Martin Armstrong, Co. M, 6th U. S. Cavalry; A. H. P. Sargent, Co. G, 22d Mass.; Henry S. Ware, Co. H, 38th N. Y.; E. Green, Co. H, 5th N. C.; James R. Burnes, Co. E, 74th N. Y.; Thos. Curtis, Co. B, 5th N. C.; Christian Mibbes, Teamster; Bright Moore, Co. A, 5th N. C.; Alfred Biddle, Co. E, 6th N. J.; W. H. Hare, Co. B, 5th N. C.; Simon Stenchard, Co. A, 66th N. Y.; Elisha P. Dummon, Co. M, 11th Penn. Cavalry; Chas. McGuire, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cavalry; Wm. M. Stipman, Co. B, 2d N. J.; Geo. Wirtes, Co. E, 2d N. J.; W. C. Hull, Co. I, 37th N. Y.; John Walker, boy, Penn.; John Hogan, Co. A, 1st N. Y. Cavalry; George Weldon, Co. C, 1st N. Y. Cavalry; [illegible] Co. [illegible], 1st N. Y. Cavalry; Fred. Bohle, Co. G, 1st N. Y. Cavalry; Thos. Russell, Drummer, 19th Mass.; James Burnes, Co. C, 58th Penn.; W. G. Browne, Co. E, 58th Penn.; Geo. Kingsle, Co. G, 58th Penn.; Henry Miller, Co. I, 58th Penn.; A. Parker, Co. K, 5th Me.; Wm. Readwood, Co. A, 5th Mich.

Men Sent to New-York per Steamer Richard Willing, April 29, 1862.

Wesley Davis, Co. D; Samuel Whales, Co. K; James Ferris, Co. K; Orange A. Flood, Co. B; Willis Whitcomb, Co. F; Joseph Blanchard, Co. D; Jeremiah Bishop, Co. D; Chas. Turner, Co. E; E. Brown, Co. E; A. C. Reed, Co. F; Calvin Fuller, Co. E; Alfred H. Patch, Co. A; Richard H. Rowell, Co. F; Chas. H. Roise, Co. F—all of 3d Vt. Vols.; N. L. Fisk, Co. K, 4th Vt. Vol.; E. B. Adgate, Co. B, 5th Vt. Vol.; M. C. Sheppard, Co. H; R. L. Bellows, Co. I; Page Gould, Co. H; W. B. Dunshee, Co. A; John R. Robinson, Co. D; George Parker, Co. C; Henry L. Pollard, Co. E; Antoin Passer, Co. F; M. W. Davis, Co. D—all of 6th Vt. Vol.; A. M. Pearson, Co. I, 5th Vt. Vol.; J. M. Smith, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vol.; Madison Mynck, Co. C; 4th Vt. Vol.; E. H. Fuller, Co. H; W. H. Rising, Co. H; M. J. Benson, Co. H; Jos. Simonds, Co. H; —— Buzzell, Co. C; Dana Ayres, Co. C; J. M. Buckley Co. E; H. White, Co. E; J. W. Fales, Co. E; Medor Scarbo, Co. I; A. M. Sabine, Co. D—all of 6th Vt. Vol.; Lieut. J. W. D. Carpenter, Co. G, 4th Vt. Vol.; Lieut. E. H. Chandler, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vol.; Capt. Samuel E. Pingree, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vol., left at Philadelphia unable to go on. Surgeon Hinman, 1st Long Island Reg.

The following released prisoners of war were permitted to go to their homes in accordance with Special Orders, No. 107, dated April 28, 1862:

Thomas H. Kelley, Co. E, 9th N. Y. Vols.; George W. Wilcox, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Vols.; Alex. Denney, Co. H, 9th N. Y. Vols.; Avril Harris, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Vols.; J. H. Zeartass, Co. A, 51st Penn. Vols.; Abraham Custer, Co. C. 51st Penn. Vols.; Jacob Buskirk, Co. H, 51st Penn. Vols.; *Eleazer D. Whitney, Co. A, 21st Mass. Vols.; *Lewis Yarnell, Co. B, 51st Penn. Vols.

*Attendants—not wounded.

The following convalescents were sent to Alexandria per steamer Jno. Warner, May 13, 1862:

Jno. Goodfellow, Co. E, 11th N. Y. V.; A. W. Barth, Co. C, 5th Vt V.; Geo. W. Richardson, Co. H, 4th Vt. V.; James Rackliff, Co. F, 2d Me. V.; S. R. Tarbox, Co. B, 7th Me. V.; Lewis Tarbell, Co. D, 64th N. Y. V.; Abel C. Fowler, Co. K, 1st Conn Artillery; Horace G. Foote, Co. I, Stockton's Indep't; Augustus Bailey, Co. F, 38th N. Y. V.; S. S. Pinney, Co. E, 3d Vt. Vol.; Gardner S. Parker, Co. D, 44th N. Y. V.; L. W. Henry, Co. A, 64th N. Y. V.; Berlo Caobaldo, Co. I, 55th N. Y. V.; M. McGowan, Co. F, 11th N. Y. V.; A. H. Myrick, Co. E, 4th Vt. V.; Nelson Delarm, Co. B, 12th U. S. I.; Isaiah Piper, Co. E, 6th Vt. V.; H. N. Cox, Co. C, 64th N. Y. V.; James Gibson, Co. D, 63d Penn. V.; Jno. A. Bartholomew, Co. I, 25th N. Y. V.; M. J. Eastman, Co. G, 3d Vt. V.; Wm. H. Lever, Co. A, 4th Vt. V.; L. A. Ball, Co. A, 3d Vt. V.; Wm. Ganoung, Co. E, 64th N. Y. V.; B. L. Greenleaf, Co. F, 3d Me. V.; Harley Shuman, Co. A, 6th Vt.; Saml. Barnard, Co. A, 6th Vt. V.; Henry Sperry, Co. E, 1st Conn. Artillery; J. Harvey, Co. C, 64th N. Y. V.; J. A. Redell, Co. G, 44th N. Y. V.; Edward P. Pike, Co. G, 5th N. H. V.; Calvin Cromey, Co. H, 96th N. Y. V.; A. Cooledge, Co. D, 12th Me. V.; Henry B. Heath, Co. B, 6th Vt. V.; Jno. Leist, Co. G, 14th N. Y. V.; Ed. Louder, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Art'y; Franklin Pero, Co. D, 92d N. Y. V.; E. Linn, Co. E, 1st N. Y. V.; Joshua Pins, Co. D, 38th N. Y. V.; G. W. Vancise, Co. F, 64th N. Y. V.; G. F. Bates, Co. C, 64th N. Y. V.; Jno. McDonald, Co. G, 1st U. S. Art'y; W. J. Norris, Co. I, 5th Mich. V.; W. H. Deo, Co. D, 77th N. Y. V.; Geo. Pentlin, Co. I, 5th Mich. V.; Isaac T. Wills, Co. B, 7th Me. V.; Chas. Spaulding, Co. G, 64th N. Y. V.; Wm. J. Parkinson, Co. I, 44th N. Y. V.; Geo. Williamson, Co. D, 27th N. Y. V.; Joseph Smith, Co. C, 1st Mich. V.; Dwight Scott, Co. D, 6th N. Y. V.; Russell Johnson, Co. C, 69th N. Y. V.; G. D. Soulepskte, Co. E, 1st N. Y. Cav.; Antoin Ray, Co. C, 5th Vt. V.; Lorenzo Dyke, Co. I, 6th Vt. V.; L. R. Dyke, Co. I, 6th Vt. V.; A. Van Dyke, Co. E, 1st Mich. V.; A. R. Stone, Co. G, 3d Vt. V.; James G. Reeside, Co. H, 87th N. Y. V.; Chas. H. Russell, Co. A, 4th Vt. V.; Wm. A. Powers, Co. D, 3d Vt. V.; H. C. Birchard, Co. H, 38th N. Y. V.; Wm. H. Galt, Co. I, 3d Vt. V.; H. C. Delmaster, Co. H, 38th N. Y. V.; A. T. Hans, Co. G, 87th N. Y. V.

Deaths in United States Hygeia Hospital since April 20, 1862.

George W. Mathews, April 20, Co. B, 1st N. J. Artillery; William T. Cole, April 20, Co. B, 77th N. Y. Vols.; John S. Stevens, April 23, Co. G, 13th N. Y. Vols.; William Hubbel, April 27, Co. B, 44th N. Y. Vols.; Edward Hathaway, April 20, Co. I, 13th N. Y. Vols.; Hiram Luce, April 29, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols.; James M. Clark, April 24, Co. C, 64th N. Y. Vols.; George Pitcher, April 29, Co. B, 64th N. Y. Vols.; Capt. Samuel Barstow, April 21, Co. H, 64th N. Y. Vols.; Edward Pitcher, April 24, Co. H, 64th N. Y. Vols.; Leonard Wise, April 28th, teamster; Surgeon Whitfield, April 27; Franklin A. Grimes, April 28, Co. C, 4th Vt. Vols.; Luther Graves, April 24, Co. C, 6th Vt. Vols.; —— O'Donnel, April 30, Ayers' Light Battery; J. H. Butterfield, May 4, Co. F, 3d Vt. Vols.; Edward Lamphere, May 16, Co. E, 3d Vt. Vols.; Charles F. Bailey, May 1, Co. D, 6th Vt. Vols.; John Dunn, May 1, Co. B, 21st Mass. Vols.; Wm. Dane, May 1, Co. C, 21st Mass. Vols.; Jacob Lanning, May 3, Co. A, 51st Penn. Vols.; Capt. Trowbridge, May 9, Co. C, 5th Mich. Vols.; Lieut. Ballymore, May 8, 49th N. Y. Vols.; Edward K. Gazet, May 15, Co. A, 11th Mass. Vols.; George W. Hewlett, May 10, Co. A, 11th Mass. Vols.; Julius Kramer, May 17, Co. E, 55th N. Y. Vols.; Joseph Bower, May 17, Co. A, 5th N. J. Vols.; George Sisco, May 17, Co. C, 7th N. J. Vols.; Andrew Van Camp, May 11, Co. H, 1st U. S. Cavalry; Charles D. Harper, May 17, Co. F, 5th Mich. Vols.; M. T. Hall, May 11, Co. K, 24th Va.; S. W. Fowler, May 19, Co. A, 5th N. C.; William Nixon, May 12, Co. B, 5th N. C.; William P. Chandler, May 17, Co. I, 5th N. C.; Henry Derden, May 17, Co. G, 5th N. C.; Robert Coan, May 12, Co. K, 5th N. C.; Martin Butler, May 16, Co. K, 5th N. C.; James F. Garrett, May 12, Co. F, 5th N. C.; Capt. George Grechinck, May 16, Co. A, 72d N. Y.; T. B. Travis, May 12, Co. I, 5th N. C.; Alphonzo Bacheler, May 12, Co. D, 5th Mich.; William Donaldson, May 13, Co. C, 5th N. J. Vols.; —— Rivers, May 13, Co. B, 72d N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. G. Tarr, May 17, Co. I, 36th N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. Frank Brogle, May 15, 2d Mich. Vols.; Ole Olson, May 17, Co. G, 72d N. Y. Vols.; William Readwood, May 19, Co. A, 5th Mich. Vols.; J. Lawrence, Jr., Co. I, 64th Vt. Vols.; Robert G. Jones, Co. F, 4th Vt. Vols.; Simeon P. Piffer, Co. G, 1st Mich. Vols.; Harvey Lewis, Co. H, 98th N. Y. Vols.; Rufus Tirrill, Co. K, 1st U. S. Cavalry; John Hiler, Co. A, 3d Mich. Vols.; Geo. Brown, Co. K, Berdan's Sharpshooters; Abel N. Perry, Co. G, 1st Mich. Vols.; John S. Short, Co. C, 98th N. Y. Vols.; Charles L. Wales, Co. I, 13th N. Y. Vols.; Bernard Dutton, Co. G, 5th Mich. Vols.; James K. Dale, Co. F, 63d Penn. Vols.; Lewis Westman, Co. B, 13th N. Y. Vols.; Samuel Wincher, Co. D, 27th N. Y. Vols.; Jason Hutchins, Co. E, 98th N. Y. Vols.; P. Runhard, Co. E, 98th N. Y. Vols.; J. M. Sullivan, Co. G, 18th Mass. Vols.; Emanuel Wolverton, Co. A, 5th N. J. Vols.; Thos. Geison, Quartermaster's Department; J. M. Corey, Co. A, 7th Maine Vols.; Charles H. Town, Co. E, 4th Vt. Vols.; Joseph Burns, Co. D, 5th Vt. Vols.; Job Stevens, Co. G, 12th Maine Vols.; Mathew Totten, Co. I, 1st L. I. Vols.; Joseph Hinman, Co. I, 3d Vt. Vols.; Russell Ellick, Co. G, 13th N. Y. Vols.; W. Gillett, Co. F, 1st Mich. Vols.; E. A. Forman, Co. D, 5th Mich. Vols.; Samuel Lewis, Co. F, 1st Mich. Vols.; Wm. O. Henderson, Co. F, 12th Maine Vols.; Isaac C. Knowles, Co. K, 14th N. Y. Vols.; Simeon Harlon, Co. C, 18th Mass. Vols.; Wm. Rodgers, Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vols.; Thos. F. Parker, Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vols.; James Geger, Co. A, 44th N. Y. Vols.; Wm. Osborn, Co. A, 5th N. J. Vols; Wm. Farquer, Co. A, 96th N. Y. Vols.; Charles E. Bradley, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Vols.; W. H. Bean, Co. E, Berdan's Sharpshooters; W. Mainard, Co. I, Berdan's Sharpshooters; John Dayton, Co. C, 12th N. Y. Vols.; A. H. McKilvey, Co. K, 49th N. Y. Vols.; John Ballard, Co. E, 96th Penn. Vols.; R. Appley, Co. K, 27th N. Y. Vols.; Charles Swatman, Co. E, 3d Mich. Vols.; Jacob Miller, Co. C, 37th N. Y. Vols.; J. R. Clark, Co. B, 70th N. Y. Vols.; Isaac E. Twitchell, Co. C, 1st Minn. Vols.

Sent from the Hygeia Hospital to Philadelphia, May 16, 1862.

Jacob Miller, Co. K, 20th Ind.; George Behan, Co. D, 70th N. Y.; J. Kromer, Co. D, 72d N. Y.; George A. Wilson, Co. J, 2d Mich.; Jas. R. Hughes, Co. C, 5th N. C.; Joseph Richardson, Co. A, 11th Mass.—Volunteers.

May 17th.

William H. Martin, Co. A, 36th N. Y.; Charles Hagan, Co. K, 32d; Charles E. Allen, Co. G; Chas. W. Smith, Co. G; John H. Hill, Co. C; George Copping, Co. D, 31st N. Y. Volunteers. E. G. Tuttle, Co. B, 2d N. H.; J. L. T. Brown, Co. B, 2d N. H. Volunteers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I take great pleasure in stating that the volunteer surgeons who have so promptly and nobly come forward to our assistance have exhibited the greatest willingness to make themselves useful, and those who have been on duty at this post, have rendered most important service with a degree of alacrity and cheerfulness, truly remarkable, under the trying circumstances that surrounded them.

E. M. M. CUYLER, Medical Director.

Marine Disasters.

DETROIT, Thursday, May 22.

The schooner *Rapid*, Capt. BLACK, was sunk, and the Captain drowned, by a collision with the schooner *Narragansett*, off Clay Banks, on Tuesday night. The cargo, consisting of 13,000 bushels of wheat, is probably a total loss.

From Harrisburgh.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, May 22.

The army vote at the last election has been pronounced unconstitutional by Judge WOODWARD. Justice THOMPSON dissents from the opinion.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

MONTREAL, Thursday, May 22.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* reached Father Point at 11 o'clock this morning, with 36 cabin and 244 steerage passengers. Reports passing steamer *St. Andrew* on 13th inst., and saw numerous icebergs and small ice between Cape Race and St. Peter's. Was detained several hours by fog.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 22, 1862.

Present—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet.

The President being absent, on motion, Alderman Boole was called to the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Brady—

Petition of John Kelly to be remunerated for loss of horse.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition for well and pump in One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Memorial of C. L. Delavan and owners of burial lots in New-York Cemetery for deceased soldiers.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

By the President—

Petition of American Institute for a Lease of Reservoir-square.

Alderman Boole moved its reference to Committee on Lands and Places.

Alderman Farley moved as an amendment to refer the same to a Special Committee.

Which was concurred in on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Allen, Farley and Genet—8.

Negative—Alderman Walsh, The President, Aldermen Hall, Jeremiah, Frear, Ottiwell and Froment—7.

By the President—

Resignation of Jacob C. Horton as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That Noah Trigwell be, and he is hereby appointed, a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in the place of Jacob C. Horton, resigned.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby requested to inform this Board where permission is given by the Common Council to persons to place a lamp in front of their premises, at their own expense, whether the gas for the same is paid out of the City Treasury.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Whereas, Several complaints have been received by His Honor, the Mayor, Street Commissioner and other Heads of the different Departments, relative to the incumbrances on the bulkheads, from piers Number Twenty-three to Twenty-seven inclusive, consisting of sheds, &c., greatly to the inconvenience of market-wagons and others, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause the said incumbrances to be removed forthwith.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals to place telegraph wires and apparatus for working the same in houses of Engine, Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies that are not supplied with the same.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That Sixty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth avenues, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That the vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be fenced under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner recommending the passage of an ordinance to fill up, to grade, and set curb and gutter, and flag Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Fifty-sixth streets.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to resolution of inquiry as to real estate purchased by him for the use of the Fire Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report adverse to the petition of William McManus, to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of building a house for Hose Company No. 41.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Lands and Places, on communication from the Street Commissioner, to build parks in the Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report adverse to petition of John Handrass, to be relieved from an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report in favor of relieving the Methodist Episcopal Church in Thirty fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, from assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report adverse to the petition of William Curtis Noyes and others to be released from assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots numbers one hundred and nineteen, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-three and one hundred and twenty-five West Forty-first-street; also, on the northeast corner of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report to fence vacant lots bounded by Forty-second and Forty-third-streets, Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, on North side of Fortieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER—FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of Committee on Sewers, to build a sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—13.

Report of Committee on Arts and Sciences, concurring to pay bill of C. L. Elliott, for painting portrait of Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—15.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Alderman Farley, the special order of business for the evening being the consideration of an ordinance making appropriations for the relief of the families of volunteers, was taken up.

On motion of Alderman Genet, the ordinance presented by the majority of the Committee on National Affairs, was taken up and read, and adopted by sections, where no objections were made thereto.

Section one was read and adopted.

Section two Alderman Genet moved to amend by striking out the word "Comptroller" in the first line, and inserting the words "City Chamberlain."

Which was lost, on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Boole, Genet—6.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—9.

The question was then taken on the adoption of section two.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Negative—Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Dayton, Boole, Genet—5.

Section three was read.

Alderman Frear moved to reconsider the action taken on section two.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Genet—7.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—7.

Section three was then adopted as read, on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Genet—2.

Section four was then read and adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Genet—2.

Section 5 was read and adopted on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton and Genet.

Section 6 was then read, whereupon

Alderman Frear moved to amend by striking out the word "four," and inserting the words "the same," and the word "acting," and insert the word "acted;" and by striking out all after the words "sixty-two," to the word "Chamberlain," and by adding the following:

"Vacancies to be filled by the remaining members of the Committee."

As an amendment to the amendment.

Alderman Boole moved to strike out all relating to the appointment of committees, and that the committees remain as heretofore appointed, except in the Eighth and Thirteenth Wards.

Alderman Frear further moved to amend by authorizing the Aldermen of the Eighth and Thirteenth Wards to appoint their associates.

Upon which no action was taken.

Alderman Boole here withdrew his amendment to the amendment.

Alderman Frear here presented in writing the following, as his original amendment:

On page two hundred and forty-four, after the word "of" add "the same as acted on the first of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, with the exception of the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards, which shall consist of the Aldermen and Councilmen, who shall appoint two citizens to act with them on the said Committee."

Alderman Ottiwell moved to strike out the word "Eighth" in the amendment of Alderman Frear.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Reed, Jeremiah, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Frear, Allen, Froment—9.

The amendment of Alderman Frear was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chip, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole—11.

Negative—Aldermen Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—4.

Alderman Jeremiah moved to amend the amendment just adopted by inserting the word "members" after the word "same."

Which was adopted.

Section six, as amended, was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Froment—11.

Negative—Aldermen Dayton, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—4.

Section seven was then read.

Alderman Frear moved to amend as follows: On the third line, strike out [illegible] dollars," and [illegible] dollars," and insert "ten dollars."

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole—6.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—8.

Alderman Walsh moved to amend by striking out the words "one dollar and fifty cents" and insert "two dollars and fifty cents" on the third line of the section.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Frear, Boole—5.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Genet—9.

Alderman Walsh presented the following amendment to section seven:

Strike out "four" and insert "ten" dollars.

Which was lost on a division, by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Reed, Frear, Boole, Genet—5.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—9.

He then moved to strike out the word "four," and insert the word "nine," in the second line of section 7.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Genet—7.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Genet—8.

Alderman Boole moved to amend, by inserting the word "seven" in place of the word "four," in the second line of section 7.

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Genet—7.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—8.

Alderman Frear moved to amend by striking out the word "four" and inserting the word "six."

Alderman Walsh moved to amend the motion of Alderman Frear by striking out the word "six" and inserting the word "eight."

Which was lost on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Reed, Frear, Boole, Genet—6.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—9.

Pending the further consideration of the ordinance the Board adjourned.

And the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, May 22, 1862, }
5 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hogan—

Whereas, More than three-fourths of all the gold and silver transmitted to this country from foreign parts, and to the Atlantic States from the Pacific coast, is entered at the port of New-York, the establishment of a mint for coining the same at the City of New-York, the commercial metropolis of the Union, is, therefore, of the first importance; and

Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, having for its object the establishment of a mint at the commercial centre of the Union, thereby saving the time, expense, and loss, attending the transportation to distant cities for the mere purpose of coining; therefore,

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York respectfully, but most urgently call upon Congress to pass said bill without any unnecessary delay, as a measure of the first necessity, and both proper and just, demanded alike by the people, and especially by the trading and commercial interests of the country at large.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be directed to cause the accompanying preamble and resolution to be properly engrossed and transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that the same be laid before the members of the Senate and the House, now in Congress assembled.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That permission be granted to Andrew Hay to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, on Vestry street, at the corner of Washington-street.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That permission be and hereby is granted to Henry West to erect a watering-trough in front of his premises, on the corner of Duane and Hudson streets.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby granted to Francis Kirkerson to erect an awning, covered with tin, before his premises known as No. 178 Third-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Desmond—

Resolved, That permission be granted to Daniel Healy to occupy the stand in front of premises corner of Moore and South-streets.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the crosswalks on the westerly side of Clinton-street, corner of Stanton, be repaired immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundaries, viz.: Mangin and Lewis streets and Grand and Delancey streets, the same to be used as a location for Hose Company No. 13.

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Hazleton—

Resignation of John Anderson, Jr., as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

In connection therewith, Councilman Hazleton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That George Stringham be, and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York, in the place and stead of John Anderson, Jr., resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Lent—

An Ordinance to amend Chapter XLV of the Revised Ordinances of 1859, entitled "Of nuisances and noxious things and Practices."

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. Chapter XLV of the above entitled ordinances is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:

SEC. 57. No person shall place, paint, or post, or cause or permit to be placed, painted, or posted on any curb or gutter stone or sidewalk, in any street, lane, public place, or highway, within the City of New-York, any notice, handbill, or advertisement, or any printed or written matter whatever, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every such offence.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the use of the Chamber of this Board be granted to Hon. Justice Monell for the purpose of holding a Special Term of the Superior Court, without a jury, during the month of June, 1862, provided the same does not interfere with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the Manhattan Gas Company be and they are hereby authorized and directed to lay gas mains in the Eighth-avenue from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That John Green, Ninetieth-street, be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That cross-walks be laid in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, between Avenue-A, First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Long—

Whereas, The time specified in the contract for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second-street to One Hundred and Second-street, has expired, and the contractor has abandoned the work without having completed the same; therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby, directed to take the necessary legal steps to compel the contractor to finish his work, and, in the event of his failing to do so, to advertise for proposals, and re-let the balance of the work to the lowest responsible bidder.

Councilman Ross moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Roads.

Which was lost.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be laid over.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Keech, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Long moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that One Hundred and Tenth-street, between the Sixth and Seventh avenues be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones in Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on the west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on the north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the sidewalks on north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space four feet wide, where not already flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to cause One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to Tenth-avenue, to be Macadamized.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Department be directed to have crosswalks laid across Forty-third-street, on both sides of the Second-avenue; also, across said Second-avenue, on both sides of said Forty-second-street, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the curb and gutter repaired on One Hundred and Twen[illegible] that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Fifty-ninth-street, between [illegible] and Third avenues.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in [illegible]-street, from Grand to South-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Stevenson moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department, with ordinance that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in [illegible] from the easterly line of West-street to the North River, and that such new receiving basins and culverts be built, and such alterations made to existing basins and culverts on the line of West-street, from Hammond to [illegible]-street, both inclusive, as may be necessary for the proper drainage of surface water from said part of West-street.

Which was carried.

Councilman Stevenson moved that said ordinance be laid over.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved that the Committee on Lamps and Gas be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen. That the Manhattan Gas Company be directed to lay gas mains in Horatio-street, from West street to Hudson River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Snyder moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of preamble, with resolution, (Board of Aldermen,) that the Comptroller be directed to draw a warrant in favor of Samuel Curtis, for the sum of $500, the same to be charged to and paid out of the appropriation under the head of donations.

Which was carried.

Councilman Keech moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—19.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in reply to resolution of inquiry in reference to the leasing of Mount Morris-square, and submitting, in reply, a copy of the lease now in existence between the Corporation and Stephen Van Nostrand, bearing date February 4, [illegible]. By this lease the use of a piece of ground one hundred feet square was granted Mr. Van Nostrand for twenty years upon condition that he erected buildings, and constructed and maintained a fence around the entire square, and paid certain rents to the Corporation. The buildings were erected, but the fence was not constructed, nor is the rent promptly paid.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Lands.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from Engine Company No. 16 to attend the funeral of Lieut. John J. Glass, of the Second Regiment Fire Zouaves, late foreman of Engine Company No. 16, on Sunday, May 25.

Which was accepted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to have the roof of house of Engine Company No. 4 raised four feet; yard to be flagged and graded, water-closet to be placed in yard, new front door, &c., and all necessary repairs, and that no inspector be appointed thereon. Amended by striking out the words "and that no inspector be appointed thereon."

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance that the vacant lots in Thirty-sixth-street, from the store on the corner of said street and Second-avenue to St. Gabriel's Church, be fenced immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Directors of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary, or Otto Fulgraff, M. D., Manager, for the sum of $1,000, and charge the amount to the account of Donations.

Councilman Keech moved that said report be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

Councilman Lent moved that said report lay over.

Which was carried.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance that the vacant lots situated on the southerly side of Thirtieth-street, about 100 feet from the southerly corner of the Second-avenue, be fenced and sidewalks flagged, under direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to rebuild hose carriage of Hose Company No. 28, at an expense not exceeding the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance that the vacant lots on the southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street be fenced immediately, under the direction of the Street Committee.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution, That the Street Commissioners be authorized to place a lamp-post in front of premises No. 11 West Houston-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting a resolution that the sum of $2,500 be appropriated in addition to the sum already appropriated, for the purchase of a location for Engine Company No. 30.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles W. Rapelyea for the sum of one hundred dollars, in full payment for loss of wagon and load of hay, on occasion of celebration by the civic and military associations of the 17th day of March, 1862, the amount to be charged to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with ordinance, that the vacant lots on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue be fenced immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a suitable house for Engine Company No. 13, on the lot recently purchased by the Comptroller.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Salaries and Offices, with resolution that the salary of the Clerk of the Superintendent of Roads be increased from eight hundred to one thousand and two hundred dollars per annum.

Councilman Lent moved that said report be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Trotter—7.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Councilman Long moved that said report be laid over.

Which was carried.

Communication from William H. Wickham, of the New-York Fire Department, stating that the Board of Representatives, at a meeting held on the 13th inst., duly elected Mr. Edward Bonnell Fire Commissioner for the term of five years, in place of Mr. Erastus W. Brown, whose term of service expired on that date.

[In Board of Aldermen said appointment confirmed.]

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jeremiah D. Moore, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars, being the amount withheld for payments for alleged over-time of Inspector on work of flagging One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, from the Second-avenue to the Harlem River, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James S. Morris, for the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, to be in full for rent of premises in the rear of No. 105 Fourth-avenue, used as a temporary location for Hose Company No. 7, and take the receipt therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with the Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a steam fire-engine for Engine Company No. 31.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for building a new second-class engine for Engine Company No. 15, the same to be similar to the engine now in use by Engine Company No. 38.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Barney called up General Order No. 109; being a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of A. A. Jones, Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of Election for Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, for the sum of seventy-five dollars, to be in full for expenses incurred at the election for Engineers, held Feb. 25, 1862, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Lent moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Which was lost.

Councilman Barney moved a concurrence with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Stevenson, Babcock, Snyder, Brice, Long—11.

Negative—Councilmen Hazleton, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Trotter—7.

Councilman Hogan moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Councilman Hogan called up General Order No. 114, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to employ a Clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, to be paid monthly, and that amount be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Keech, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—12.

Negative—Councilmen Lent, Orton, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—6.

Councilman Hogan moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was again laid over.

Councilman Hazleton called up General Order No. 108, being a report of Committee on Street Openings, in favor of adopting resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take the necessary legal measures to have Mangin-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, opened according to law.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Desmond, Gross, Repper, Hazleton, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—16.

Negative—The President—1.

Councilman Barney moved that the Board do now adjourn. Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday next, 26th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Sea of Ice; or, A Mother's Prayer.

WALLACK'S—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

WINTER GARDEN—Rose Gregorio; or the Corsican Vendetta.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Enchantress.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—The Alleghanians, Vocalists and Swiss Bell Players.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—Hutchinson Family.

PALACE GARDEN—14th-st. and 6th av.—Afternoon and Evening—Nixon's Royal Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, No. 625 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest advices from Gen. McClellan's army are to Wednesday afternoon. Gen. Stoneman's advance was still about eight miles from Richmond, and near Chickahominy Creek, on the opposite banks of which were the pickets of the opposing forces. A balloon reconnoissance had revealed the fact that the enemy was present in heavy force. A good view of Richmond and the surrounding country was obtained with a glass. Heavy firing was heard on Tuesday afternoon, supposed to proceed from our gunboats on the James River.

Advices from the Mississippi River render it probable that Fort Wright has been evacuated by the rebels, and that they have fallen back upon Fort Randolph, a strong fortification on Chickasaw Bluff, about twelve miles below their former position. A reconnoitering party had been sent down by Capt. Davis, to ascertain the facts in the case, but it had not returned at last accounts.

It is announced in Memphis papers of the 17th inst., that the National fleet from below had reached Vicksburgh, having encountered no successful resistance. The terms of the dispatch indicate that a fight took place at Fort Adams, one hundred miles below Vicksburgh.

We learn from the Mountain Department that a dash was made on Wednesday by Col. Crook against Covington, the terminus of the Virginia Central Railroad, in Greenbrier County. Several important captures were made, and dispatches found in the telegraph office throwing considerable light on rebel movements and intentions. Col. Crook then passed ten miles along the road and destroyed a bridge, thus effectually cutting off the passage of rebel troops in that direction. The affair between Gen. Cox and Humphrey Marshall, at Princetown, was a pretty warm one. About 30 of our men were killed, and 70 wounded. The loss of the enemy is reported to be much heavier.

A reconnoitering party on Saturday left the City of Norfolk, intending to move toward Elizabeth City, but the party had scarcely gone five miles when they came upon an immense earthwork, about four miles in extent, and mounted with heavy marine guns, and commanding every possible approach to the city from the south and southeast. These works were no doubt constructed for the purpose of repelling an advance on the part of Gen. Burnside. The work is, indeed, immense and thousands of men must have been at work on it for months. It is furnished with comfortable barracks, which will be occupied temporarily by National troops.

In commenting upon an estimate of the rebel force in Virginia recently made by a correspondent of the Times, the Washington *Star* says: "Instead of 20,000 troops in arms about Gordonsville, we know, positively, that the rebels have now but a single brigade, (four regiments,) commanded by L. O'B. Branch, Ex-(N. C.)Member of Congress, between their Bowling Green forces opposite (below) Fredericksburgh and the Blue Ridge—hardly a company of which are at Gordonsville. Its headquarters are near the Rapidan station of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Branch keeps only about 200 men east of the Rapidan, doing picket and scout duty in Culpeper County. They now scout east only as far as Brandy station, five miles from Rappahannock River station of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. We are no believer that the Bowling Green force of the rebels mentioned above is more than 10,000 strong, if so great. That is, the force threatening to dispute McDowell's progress from Fredericksburgh to Richmond."

Nearly all the regiments which the telegraph stated a few days since had been dispatched on the New-Mexican Expedition, from Leavenworth, Kansas, have been ordered to Corinth.

Correspondents writing from Pittsburgh Landing have now killed Gen. Sterling Price. They say that he met his end in a skirmish some days since, and that he was brought into the National lines and identified by those who knew him personally.

Refugees arrived at Cairo state that an unfinished gunboat at Memphis has been towed into the Yazoo River for fear of capture. She is represented as a most powerful craft, fitted with both paddle and screw wheels, worked by separate engines. She is encased with iron to such an extent as to be perfectly invulnerable against the heaviest missiles. She has no armament yet on board. There is no iron in Memphis from which to cast guns, even ornamental fences having been taken down and melted up for this purpose. Other metals are similarly scarce. The same scarcity exists throughout the South. Machinery in many instances has been taken to pieces and cast into guns.

An Englishman who has resided near Augusta, Ga., until within the last three weeks, has just arrived in St. Louis. He represents the rebels in that section as still confident of ultimate success. In Augusta 90,000 bales of cotton were stored, and the commander of the arsenal there had informed a Committee of citizens who had been appointed to consult with him on the subject, that in case of the approach of the National forces, it must all be burned. The same gentleman represents that there is a strong Union sentiment in Georgia, which will be manifested when those who entertain it can be positively assured of personal safety. He estimates Beauregard's force at Corinth as 170,000 strong, and states that all of the men were well armed.

Under date of Pittsburgh Landing, May 19, Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation, which reads thus: "I am this day called upon by Maj.-Gen. Halleck, in conformity with an order from the War Department of the United States, to furnish recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from the State of Illinois. Many of our regiments entered the field with numbers scarcely above the minimum. These have nobly done their duty, and many of them have purchased lasting honor with the price of their lives, and it remains only for us to maintain what they have achieved, and, therefore, I call upon the people of Illinois to raise men in every precinct of the State for the regiments that were sent from their own sections, to fill up their own companies. Relying upon the same patriotism that has thus far furnished a brave and noble host at the shortest notice, I send forth this proclamation, and confidently expect a prompt response that will maintain the present glory of our State."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions for a General Bankrupt law were presented; also, a petition from citizens of Maryland, asking for the better enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in the District of Columbia. A resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for official reports of the late naval battle on the Mississippi was adopted. A resolution was offered by Mr. Sumner, but laid over, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect colored people from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves. The bill donating lands for the benefit of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate resolved itself into a Court for the trial of the Humphreys impeachment case. The Managers of the case on the part of the House, Messrs. Bingham, Pendleton, Dunlop and Train, appeared and read to the Senate the articles of impeachment. They received assurances that the Senate would take the proper order in the case, and that due notice would be given to the House of the same. The Court was then adjourned, and the Senate resumed its regular proceedings. The Tax bill was then considered until the adjournment—the sixty-third section having been reached.

In the House, the bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails, by requiring railroad companies to enter into a contract with the Postmaster-General, and in case of failure to agree upon compensation, the same to be fixed and determined by the Court of Claims, was reported back from the Post-office Committee, and passed. Consideration of the Confiscation bills was then resumed, and personal explanations were made by Messrs. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, and Vorhees, of Indiana, with reference to the debate of Wednesday, during which the Speaker found it necessary to call Mr. Kelly to order. The matter was subsequently dropped. The debate on the bills was continued until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday, and after considerable discussion upon details, passed the ordinance appropriating an additional half million of dollars for the relief of the families of Volunteers. The Comptroller is to be the treasurer of the fund, and the manner of the distribution is similar to previous appropriations.

The annual *soirée* of the teachers' friends and patrons of the School of Design connected with the Cooper Institute, took place last evening. All the rooms, including the large reading-room, were thrown open, and were filled with the guests in attendance. Not less than two thousand people were present during the evening. Specimens of the work of the pupils in every department were exhibited, and were in the highest degree creditable to the fidelity of the teachers, and the spirit and talent of the pupils. In the female drawing department, which is under charge or Mrs. H. M. Field, there was a very great variety of very admirable productions. Over two hundred scholars have been in attendance in this department during the year.

The United States dispatch steamer *Massachusetts* will be ready to sail from the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, about the 29th inst., to communicate with the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons, taking the mails, stores, &c., not going beyond Cape Canaveral.

Mr. Cowes, of the Patent-office, Washington, states that Thomas Gregg, of Collingsville, Penn., is undoubtedly the inventor of metallic defensive armor for ships. He had a patent issued to him in 1814, and he describes in his specification a vessel with angular sides "all around," covered by a deck to glance the projectiles of an enemy upward, while the shot, striking below the apex of the angle, will be glanced downward. The angulated system of ship-building, as exhibited in the *Merrimac*, and the frigate recently launched at Philadelphia, is *claimed* to be invented by Josiah Jones, of the British Navy, as late as 1859. Mr. Gregg invented this a half century before. So of metallic shields; Mr. Gregg's vessel was "to be coppered or covered with iron."

J. M. White was killed by Daniel Webster at Camp Morton, Indiana, a few days since. Both of them were rebel prisoners—members of Col. Hanson's Second Kentucky Regiment.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, it was announced that Mr. Edwin James would receive notice to appear and answer the charges preferred against him on the 31st instant. It was stated further that the question of Mr. James' citizenship would also be considered. The same Court heard the case of Dr. Cobal on appeal. The Doctor was found guilty of infanticide at the Sessions. One or two other criminal cases were also argued.

In the Stock Market yesterday the Government securities were firmer on the continued ease and cheapness of the Money market, while speculation on the Railway Shares was on lower prices, the market finally closing steady. Gold and Exchange were firmer; Gold, 103½@⅝; Bills on London, 114@114½ ℔ cent.

Receipts and sales of Breadstuffs, especially of Wheat, were heavy yesterday. Prices of desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Oats were quoted firm; White Corn, Rye and Barley were lower. A good demand prevailed for Cotton, which closed buoyantly. Sugars were rather more sought after. Coffee was in moderate request, as were also Rice, Spices and Tallow. Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. Hay and Hops were pretty freely purchased. Whisky was heavy and a trifle cheaper. The Dry Goods auction sales were generally well attended, and all desirable fabrics found buyers at fair prices. Extensive freight engagements were reported at firmer rates.

A Fit Appointment.—We are rejoiced to learn that Floyd (the thief) has been appointed Major-General of the Virginia troops, with authority to raise 20,000 men to act in Western Virginia. We noticed some time ago that the rebel Legislature of Virginia had passed resolutions urging his appointment upon the Confederate authorities, and we should have added our recommendation to theirs, if we had supposed that it would have added any weight to it in Jeff. Davis's mind. But we cannot refrain, now that Floyd has got the appointment, from characterizing it as one eminently "fit to be made," and can only regret that he had not 40,000 instead of 20,000 troops put under him.

The rebels made some fun, and we made more, over some of our Brigadiers, at the outset of the war; and it did seem as if the Brigadiers in question were of more benefit to the rebels than to us. But this appointment of Floyd more than makes us even on this score. We only wish there were more men of his stamp to be Generals in the rebel army. He is very certain, whenever he gets into a tight spot again, to renew his determination "not to survive a surrender." Our leaders may be very sure that, wherever he is, he will keep the way for retreat well open. He can never be a very dangerous opponent on this account. He knows that his "relations with the Federal Government" are such that his neck would be in imminent danger of elongation, if he should be taken; and no one knows better than he how richly he has deserved such a fate, and conscience cannot fail to make a coward of him.

Moreover, the appointment is one which will punish Virginia more than any other. Wherever he goes, there will be no use of subsequent foraging. Stealing came naturally to him always, and the rebellion has given a hot-house growth to that faculty throughout rebeldom. A faculty brought to so high a degree of cultivation as Floyd's must be by this time, will never be checked in its course by the fact that he has none but friends upon whom to practice it.

The People and the President.

We have no intention of questioning the loyalty of the *Tribune*, but we cannot help doubting the efficiency of the support which it seeks to give the Government in its contest with the rebellion. It sustains the War, but qualifies its support by the most damaging drawbacks. The general drift of its comments is that there is only one way of preserving the Union, and that is by abolishing Slavery; and everything done by the Government which falls short of this, or proceeds upon a different basis, is condemned either directly or by necessary implication. In yesterday's issue alone, there are half a dozen instances of this. Thus in a leading editorial, the *Tribune* says that "if this Union should be destroyed, history will write on its tomb-stone,—Died miserably of *official deference* and democratic subserviency to traitorous Slavery." Its Washington correspondence gives expression to grave doubts "whether the several States will promptly *furnish their respective quotas of men* under the forthcoming call of the President," unless in effect it shall first be decided that negroes may be enlisted. "Some say," writes this correspondent, "that their citizens will *demand an Anti-Slavery policy* before they will fill up the regiments."

We cannot believe there is any just foundation for this censure, and are very confident that these predictions will prove utterly fallacious. They are intended, doubtless, to secure their own fulfillment, and if there were any such public sentiment as they assume, they would be very likely to do so. But we do not believe it. The great mass of the loyal people of the Northern States *stand ready to support the Government in its policy*, whatever may be their own views of Slavery, or of the best method of crushing the rebellion. In no section of the North—in not one of the State Legislatures, in no county meeting, in not even a single mass meeting, large or small, in any Northern State, so far as we have seen, has there been the slightest indication of such a purpose as is attributed by the *Tribune's* correspondence to the people of the North and West. We have never yet seen, in any quarter, any declaration, or any intimation, from any portion of the people, that unless the Government should adopt an "Anti-Slavery policy," they would refuse or hesitate to sustain it in its contest with the rebellion. Nor has any Member of Congress, so far as we are aware, given any hint of such a feeling on the part of any portion of his constituents.

The most conspicuous feature of the war thus far is the strong hold which the Administration of President Lincoln has been steadily gaining upon the confidence of the great body of the people. There has been nothing like it in the recent political history of the country. Mr. Lincoln was elected as a Republican, and he has adhered throughout, in all his acts and words, to the leading principles of the Republican faith. He had, at the outset, no hold on the country at large, for he was comparatively new to its political contests and unknown to those who guide and control public opinion. He has made no show of power, no ostentation of statesmanship, no claims upon public admiration by bold measures, or a rash personal participation in the struggles of the day. His official career has been calm, unobtrusive, neither marked by brilliant acts nor glowing words. There has been in it nothing of those qualities which are generally supposed to be essential to popularity, nothing of those demonstrations by which, it is commonly assumed, the public admiration is alone to be secured. And yet every day that has elapsed since Mr. Lincoln became President has strengthened his hold upon the public confidence, and confirmed the public faith in his sagacity, his inflexible integrity and his complete self-possession and self-command. Men of all parties confide in him. Those who opposed his election most strenuously are now among the foremost in support of his policy, while those who sustained him then have found abundant justification, in his character and conduct, for the course they took.

President Lincoln has a policy of his own in the conduct of this war—and the American people have full faith in its justice and its practical wisdom. The first great obstacle to the restoration of the authority of the National Government, is the military power which resists and defies it; the first thing to be done, therefore, is *to break down that power*, and this can only be done by force of arms. The question of Slavery has no direct or immediate connection with this. Slavery may be at the bottom of the rebellion, as it doubtless is: but the rebellion itself must first be crushed before we can explore its causes or deal with them. One thing is very clear: whatever is to be done with Slavery can be more wisely, more safely, more effectively done *after* the rebellion is crushed than before. Half a million of men in arms now stand between us and Slavery; before that can be touched, they must be conquered.

We cannot doubt that every loyal State will respond promptly to whatever call the President may make upon them for additional troops for the prosecution of the war. Nor will any State make its loyalty *conditional* upon the adoption of any specific policy, either in regard to Slavery or anything else. President Lincoln has earned and enjoys the full confidence of the great body of the American people, and they will cheerfully acquiesce and aid in carrying out any policy which he may deem conducive to the successful prosecution of the war.

European Intervention—Some New Light on the Subject.

The purport of that journey to Richmond, which is to hand Count Mercier down to posterity, as a more wonderful traveler than Marco Polo, threatens to elude research as if it were a recipe for compounding potable gold. From Washington we were favored yesterday with information, pretentiously throwing glowing light upon the entire transaction. The French Minister, we were told, acted without express instructions from Count Thouvenel, but in obedience to impulses, which our Government was prepared to respect, and was accordingly vouchsafed permission to make the progress. The visit, the Administration is satisfied, was wholly without political results.

In another column we present evidence that the transaction was not wholly free from political import. Mr. Dayton had, it seems, assured the French Emperor that the latent Union sentiment of the South would gladly avail itself of the opening of the ports by the North to hasten forward ample supplies of cotton, tobacco and sugar. To verify this statement, secret instructions were forwarded to M. Mercier; and he not only demanded appropriate responses from the French Consuls in Southern seaports, but, to make matters sure, proceeded in person to the rebel capital. There, as has been already stated in the Times, he ascertained the disposition of the rebel community upon the assertion by Mr. Dayton, and also measured the rebel resources and disposition generally to oppose the restoration of the Union. Our information is, that not only did M. Mercier fail to confirm the idea of Mr. Dayton, but that he became satisfied that the insurgents would exhaust every effort before submitting to National authority. The First Secretary of Legation, M. Geoffroy, was at once dispatched to Paris, bearing this intelligence.

While these advices reach us from Washington, from our always accurate correspondent in Paris we obtain information equally important and instructive. The principal advisers of the Emperor are understood to be sundered into two factions in regard to the American struggle. On the side of the South are M. Persigny, the Minister of the Interior, M. Fould, Minister of Finance, M. Chevalier, Privy Counselor and Senator. The position of M. Persigny gives him immediate control of the Press, while the ability to subsidize indefinitely is possessed by M. Fould, and the ability to write plausibly is the gift of M. Chevalier. Hence the French Press is in the aggregate decided in its hostility to the Union, and the sympathizers with the South gather strength from the known partiality of the British Cabinet for the same cause; a coincidence of views that chimes admirably with the present *entente cordiale* between the two countries. On the other hand, Count Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, is strongly adverse to the English alliance and cordially friendly to the American Union; sentiments to which he has the cohesion of the entire imperial family and household. It is with the latter interest the Emperor is supposed to go so far as he ever deflects from an exclusive consultation of French interests. But while this circumstance will tend to withhold Napoleon III. from active intervention, there is another reason of greater efficacy. Last Summer, after the subject had been freely canvassed by the two Governments, the Emperor of France intimated to the British Foreign office that in no circumstances should he act singly in the American business; that the stake of England was so much greater, he had definitely resolved to leave the initiative to her, and only when England should propose intervention, would he entertain the idea. Now, the ministry of Lord Palmerston has committed itself beyond revocation to the doctrine of non-intervention. The Tories and the secession emissaries in London have striven with equal ardor and ill-success to alter this determination; and at last it is apparent to every one that it will require a change of ministers to make John Bull a party in any way to our quarrel. There is consequently no immediate danger that the discouraging reports sent home by the French legation will seriously disturb the actual state of affairs.

Such is the present condition of this formidable question. The moral it points is obvious. We have only to go on with the war steadily, sturdily and fearlessly, to prevent all interference and demonstrate the futility of the French premonitions. The Southern resistance can be overcome, and that without much longer delay. We have only to prove this fact to quell all impatience and impertinence beyond the seas.

The Supply of Food.—A prominent topic in the Southern and especially the New-Orleans journals just now is the prospective *lack of food*, not only for the armies but for the people of the Southern States. Mr. W. T. Palfrey, who is spoken of as one of the oldest inhabitants of Louisiana, writes to the *Planter's Banner* on this subject,—reminding them that hitherto the South has been largely supplied with corn from the West, and that not only is this now cut off, but that the Union armies have possession also of large portions of the corn-growing Southern States. The planters, as a general thing, he thinks, have been very neglectful in not providing for this contingency. Instead of devoting their lands to corn, they go on planting cane as usual, "although *at the outset* they were in favor of the most ultra measures." Even those with whom he has personally remonstrated, Mr. P. says, only profess their willingness to raise as much corn as will supply *their own* wants. He thinks they ought to consider, and provide for the wants of the Southern States in general, for "a week's lack of food would disband the whole Southern army." Is it not barely possible that these same planters foresee the end of the rebellion, and the time when their sugar crop will again be in demand?

Affairs in Mexico—A New Treaty Negotiated by Mr. Corwin.

Our advices from Mexico, per steamer *Roanoke*, are of considerable importance in the continued exhibition they give of the plans of the Allies. The foisting of Almonte upon Mexico as President of the Republic, is one of the most transparent shams ever attempted upon the common intelligence of man.

A cotemporary, which usually gets hold of the hot end of the poker, published in its issue of yesterday a strange jumble of statements about the condition of affairs in Mexico, and proceeded to indite a very grave comment upon the overthrow of the Juarez Government and the occupation of the Capital of the Republic by the French as accomplished facts.

From our advices, which are more recent, direct and reliable, we learn that the French have actually taken up their line of march for the City of Mexico, but they had already met with serious reverses at the hands of the Mexican troops on the *Cumbres de Acalzingo*. We learn from private sources that the Mexicans have no idea of allowing the French to march into the capital of the country without opposition; and if the invaders are not annihilated before they reach the vicinity of the City of Mexico, they will meet with overpowering resistance there.

Juarez had not fled from the capital, but, on the contrary, he was making every preparation to resist the invaders, and with every prospect of success. Gen. Zaragoza, instead of having been met and cut to pieces by the French, had encountered and defeated Marquez, the reactionary leader.

It appears that the treaty with the English Minister, Sir Charles Wyke, had been ratified by the Mexican Congress. A messenger to our Government has also arrived, per *Roanoke*, with a treaty concluded by Mr. Corwin. From a private source in Mexico, we ascertain the purport of this latter treaty to be an engagement on the part of the United States to lend the Juarez Government eleven millions of dollars, to aid it in military resistance to the European invasion. Considering a preceding treaty to the same effect was rejected by the United States Senate, it is certainly hardy for Mr. Corwin to repeat the experiment, and that at a time when this practical defensive alliance with Mexico would involve us in deplorable complications with France and England. We venture the assertion that the American Minister acted without instructions from the State Department, and that the instrument will never be submitted to the Senate. We are exceedingly reluctant to believe that Mr. Corwin has lent himself to any plan for plundering at once the American and the Mexican treasury; and yet it is currently stated in diplomatic circles at the City of Mexico, that the major part of this loan, instead of going to repel the French invasion, would be used to indemnify a body of American speculators who have trumped up claims against the Mexican Government.

There is another item in our advices which requires special attention. We refer to the report that 120 Texans had sacked the town of Piedras Negras, and burnt some of the buildings. Depredations, which would finally culminate in regular schemes of fillibustering on the northern borders of Mexico, by irresponsible bands from the Southern Confederacy, is what we have felt very confident would take place sooner or later; and this matter should have the early attention of our Government.

At the present moment we ought to have a force on the Rio Grande to prevent raids from Texas into Mexico, and aid in the development of the Union sentiment which it is well known exists in Western Texas. The Territory of Arizona needs attention in this respect, even more, perhaps, than any other section of our Southern frontier, for it is into Arizona, and then into the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua, that fillibustering bands of Southerners will drift, and we shall have a state of dire confusion—nothing but murder and robbery on both sides of the line, throughout all that region of country. The House of Representatives recently passed a bill organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona. That bill now hangs in the Senate. It is of great importance that the government of the new Territory should be duly organized and put into operation. The position of the civil officers, especially that of Governor, will be hazardous and arduous. He should be a man of nerve, energy and capacity, sufficient to grapple with and control the turbulent elements that for some time to come will compose society in that distant region. It is to be hoped that no old fogy or mere politician will be sent to Arizona in any public capacity. The management of Secessionists and wild Indians, the maintenance of friendly relations with the Mexicans along the frontier, and the speedy development of that rich silver region, are matters of too much importance to be placed in incompetent hands.

The Fearful Things that Happened when New-Orleans Surrendered.—The New-Orleans *Crescent* gives what the *Delta* styles a "very eloquent and graphic" account of the scenes and incidents which attended the surrender of New-Orleans to the National forces. The following is an extract:

> "In a minute that flag was lowered, and fell to the roof—in a second the eyes of the Southern multitude *dropped to the ground*, and the mind, heart and soul of the mighty concourse there assembled were filled with sensations which no pen can possibly portray. Old gray-haired men *wept tears of anguish*; mothers, with babes in their arms, *bedewed their offspring* with great drops of affliction; the middle-aged and young of both sexes were *lost in deepest woe*, and the solemn silence of the scene over all gave the melancholy picture an air of *sublime grandeur* to which our 'young experience can find no parallel.'"

This is very melancholy, undoubtedly, but there is probably not a word of truth in it. The "tears of anguish,"—the "great drops of affliction,"—the "deepest woe," and all that, are all gammon. Old men and women don't go into hysterics over a flag they never heard of a year ago, which is associated in their minds with neither valor in the field nor wisdom in the forum; which has never been recognized by any nation in the world, and which has brought them nothing but trouble and suffering since it was first raised. The *Crescent's* rhetoric is excessively theatrical. It will be glad to forget, or deny, three months hence, that it ever said anything of the kind.

Important Prize Decisions—The Hiawatha and the Lebanon.

A rather remarkable circumstance was yesterday brought to the notice of Judge Nelson, in the United States Circuit Court, in relation to the cargo of the bark *Hiawatha*. This vessel was among the first, if not the very first, of the vessels captured as prizes. She was brought into this port on May 24, 1861, and was taken charge of by the Prize Commissioners, who sealed up her hatches and kept her until she was taken by the Marshal under the process issued in the cause. Since that time she has remained in the custody of the Marshal, with her cargo, except a small portion of the latter, which, by a special order, was directed to be delivered up a short time since.

The statute in relation to prize vessels and their cargoes, passed on March 25, 1862, provided that the Prize Commissioners should examine the property from time to time, and if they found that it ought to be sold, should report the fact to the Court, that an order of sale might be made. Such an examination and order was made in this case, and the Marshal commenced discharging the cargo. The Prize Commissioners, thinking that there was not sufficient care taken, in the transaction to preserve the rights of all parties, applied to Judge Nelson, who thereupon modified the order of sale in certain respects, and in his decision, which was published in full in the Times, he declared what was the proper practice in reference to such sales, viz.: that the sales should be made under the superintendence and direction of the Prize Commissioners; that when the property is to be appraised, the Marshal must discharge it under their superintendence, and lists of it should be taken by them and by him, and that the parcels of each bill of lading should be separated, appraised and sold separately.

The wisdom of these directions is apparent in the very first case, for the Prize Commissioners came to the Court yesterday to announce that on the discharge of the cargo being completed, most of it having been discharged before the order of sale was modified as above, and the lists being made out, and compared with the bills of lading, they showed that a large portion of the cargo called for by the bills of lading was not forthcoming. Judge Nelson immediately appointed a Commissioner to inquire into the matter, and directed the Prize Commissioners to examine such witnesses before him as they should think fit, and that the testimony should be reported to the Court. This investigation was requested by the Marshal also.

It was very proper that the Court should take speedy action upon the matter, and we are very sure that the Prize Commissioners will lose no time in ferreting out the case, and that the Courts will not be slow in applying the proper remedy when the facts are laid before it.

The deficit in the cargo we understand to be quite large, and to run through almost all the parcels called for by the different bills of lading. It may be that it will turn out to be only an error. Perhaps all of the cargo called for by the bills of lading was not loaded upon the vessel in the haste with which she left Richmond. Perhaps some of it may yet make its appearance. But if the facts, when they are all brought out, shall show what is now indicated, whether it is the result of negligence or dishonesty, we bespeak for the parties the most decisive treatment.

We have had complaint enough from England and Englishmen about alleged ill-treatment which their vessels have received at the hands of our navy. Let us have no complaints of any ill-treatment at the hands of our Courts or their officers. We should not feel very pleasantly if the Supreme Court should order the *Hiawatha* and her cargo to be restored, and when the claimants make their demand for the property, they are met with the statement that a part of it has mysteriously disappeared while waiting for that decision. The howl which would come to our ears from across the water, proclaiming "Another Outrage," would have too much foundation to suit us.

From New-Orleans and the Gulf.—The Times was, as usual, ahead of all its cotemporaries yesterday in its correspondence from New-Orleans, and its report of preparations made for the reduction of Mobile. We shall have interesting and important intelligence from that quarter before many days.

We have received from our correspondents in that section a great budget of letters, exchanges, &c., full of the most interesting information concerning public movements there. We publish as copious a selection from them as our space permits us to give. The New-Orleans newspapers afford very striking evidence of the desperate condition to which business of every kind had been reduced. They are all printed upon dingy paper and on sheets of the most contracted dimensions. The advertisements have almost wholly disappeared, and the reading matter is of the most meagre description. Under the National Administration we hope to see a speedy revival of business and a corresponding improvement in the Newspaper Press of the Crescent City.

The Torpedoes at Yorktown.—The public has already been made familiar with the fact that previous to leaving Yorktown the rebels planted torpedoes and other explosive articles in the tents, paths, &c., which our officers would be most likely to frequent. Several lives of Union men were lost in this way. It was stated, in an affidavit made by a rebel prisoner named Grover, that these murderous weapons were prepared and distributed under the immediate personal supervision of Brig.-Gen. Rains, of Georgia, who took great interest in their manufacture and in designating the spots where they were to be planted.

When this plot for assassination had been discovered, it was naturally supposed that the rebel magazines had also been prepared for an explosion upon being opened by Union men; and it was, therefore, determined that they should be opened, and the torpedoes taken up [illegible] prisoners in our [illegible] was an-[illegible] by Gen. Van Alen, [illegible] of Yorktown, they re-[illegible] it, and their officers drew [illegible] protest against it, as in violation of the usages of war. They intimated, though they did not assert, the right of a retreating army to resort to any measures which would retard pursuit. But they claimed that, as they had personally taken no part in planting these torpedoes, or in preparing the magazines for explosion, and were in no way responsible for it, they ought not to be exposed to the special dangers supposed to be connected with them. The reasoning failed to convince our officers, however, and they were compelled to face the perils which the barbarous practices of their army had prepared for our men. We believe that no casualty attended any of their operations.

The New Governor of North Carolina.—Hon. Edward Stanly, whom President Lincoln has chosen to be Governor of North Carolina, leaves New-York to-day for Newbern, the old capital of the State, and which will be the seat of its Provisional Government. It is agreed on all hands that Mr. Stanly is the very best man that could have been selected to fill this delicate and responsible mission. Not less than in the case of Gov. Johnson do all the qualities conspire to make Mr. Stanly the fit guide of his native State out of the slough of secession. Born in the Old North State (the house in Newbern occupied by Gen. Burnside as headquarters is that in which Gov. Stanly was born, and his distinguished father died,) he has that instinctive, sympathetic apprehension of the feelings, traditions, principles and prejudices of the people, which is the first condition of successfully dealing with a community in a period of revolution. Having formerly represented North Carolina in the National Legislature, and exercised high legal functions in the State, he is, of course, most intimately acquainted with the Constitution and practical working of the State Government, and will do the least possible violence to the habits and views of that conservative people. Finally, while his instincts and interests will be a guaranty of his sympathy and sincere friendship for the people, he is a man whose popularity and demeanor will conciliate, while his steady patriotism will insure his faithful administration. How Gov. Stanly understands his mission may be inferred from the following words, contained in a farewell letter to his friends in California, written on the eve of his departure for the East to assume his duties:

> "The people of North Carolina have always hated secession; always were devoted to the Union, and never freely yielded to evil influences, or consented to a separation, until made to believe by wicked stratagem that their own Government had declared war against them. I go to hold out the olive-branch of peace on terms such as a man indorsed by you could offer, and such as a brave people can honorably accept. With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, I return temporarily to my old home on a mission of love; to a State among whose citizens I hope I have not a single enemy; whose wide borders contain not a single man to whom it would not afford me pleasure to do a kindness."

Thus, while Gen. Burnside holds up the sword in terror to armed insurgents, Gov. Stanly will hold out "the olive branch of peace." Two men more admirably qualified in every respect for their respective duties could not possibly have been selected, and we predict, as the the result of their united efforts, that the Old North State, which was the last to be smuggled out of the Union, will be the first to return to its loyalty.

Naval Operations on the Mississippi.—We have been for a long time in great darkness as to what our fleet really was doing in the Mississippi above New-Orleans. Shortly after the capture of the latter city, we learned from the rebels that some of our vessels had appeared before and had taken Baton Rouge; then that they were at Tunica Bend; then at Fort Adams; then at Natchez; and now we learn from the same source that they had appeared before Vicksburgh, meeting nowhere with successful resistance. As all the points successively named are in regular order in the progress up the river, and as the rebels would not be likely to chronicle our successes, if it could be avoided, or if the facts could be misrepresented, it is more than likely that our fleet has actually captured or reduced every town or fortification on the river up to Vicksburgh, which is four hundred miles above New-Orleans; and this view is confirmed by the telegram published yesterday from Washington, which announced that part of our fleet had gone up "as far as Vicksburgh, for a purpose which it would be improper to state." It is earnestly to be hoped that Gen. Butler did not let this improper purpose out of the bag when he stated in his official report of the capture of New-Orleans, that the fleet was going "to pass up the river as far as the mouth of the Red River, so as to cut off their supplies, and make a landing and a demonstration in their rear, as a diversion in favor of Gen. Buell." That certainly would be an incorrect thing to do, particularly when it is considered that railroads run from Vicksburgh directly to Beauregard's "rear."

A statement also comes that higher up the stream, above Memphis, the rebels have evacuated Fort Pillow, which our mortarboats have been making moderate efforts to reduce for the past six or eight weeks. That will let us a few miles nearer to the great Egyptian city, toward which so many hopes and guns are turned. If Fort Pillow could not stand our bomb-shells, it is certain Fort Randolph cannot; and there are advantages in our favor in trying to capture the latter which we did not possess in the case of the former.

Our gunboats, under Farragut, have gone four hundred miles up the river; it now only remains that Foote's gallant old fleet (now under Capt. Davis) run as far down stream; and then the Mississippi, from Lake Itasca to Pass à l'Outre, will be ours.

What Could It Be?—The New-Orleans *Delta* of April 27 says:

> "Good News.—We are in receipt of intelligence of a highly gratifying character from a quarter about which much interest has been felt for the last two or three days. For reasons which the reader can easily anticipate, we are not more explicit."

We should like to know what this gratifying news could be. When our files of the *Delta* are completed we shall examine its subsequent issues with great interest, to discover its character and the "quarter" from which it came.

☞ The New-Orleans *Delta* wishes it to be distinctly understood that, in surrendering to the Federal forces, New-Orleans has not been "humiliated." That is perfectly true. The only humiliation she has experienced was when she hoisted the Confederate flag. She regained her honor when she again reposed under the "Stars and Stripes."

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—It is always a difficult thing to speak fairly of a *débutante*, and this the more especially when she exhibits so much of promise as as Miss Emilie Boughton has done in "La Traviata." Her *Violetta* was most certainly an unconventional rendering of the part, yet it must be confessed that her method wants certainty, precision and finish. She has, however, a pleasant and sympathetic voice, and developed in its use far more feeling than nine-tenths of our modern vocalists. She emphatically needs study, and without it will never be able to take the *rôle* of leading *soprano* in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. However, while we can deal gently and at the same time justly with the lady, we must seriously remonstrate with the paternal Boughton. Upon what pretence he has ventured before the public, it would be hard to say. A *tenore* with a "remarkably" small voice, and as "remarkably" small an amount of skill, dressed in a quaintly absurd manner, and moving in a singularly automatic fashion, we might perhaps have said nothing about him but that "harsh justice" may in this case "prove sweet mercy," and possibly induce them to terminate his own operatic career forthwith, and give Miss Boughton that course of study which she absolutely needs before she can be fairly fitted for the profession which she has adopted.

Winter Garden.—Mr. T. De Walden, after an absence of some years from the stage, produced a new play at the Winter Garden last Wednesday. It is called "Rosa Gregorio; or, the Corsican Vendetta." Judging from Mr. De Walden's production, Corsicans cannot be a race of people that one would wish to cultivate intimate relations with. Indeed, at a small tea party, or any other social gathering, their young men would not be nice. They have a bloodthirstiness about them that is perfectly appalling; they talk of killing one another as calmly as though they were about to eat their dinner, and look upon murder as a pastime that is rather honorable than otherwise. Everybody hates everybody else, and makes no secret of it, which is rather a pleasing state of existence, and must make Corsica a charming isle to dwell upon. However, the piece is full of interest and action, riveting the attention of an audience from the moment the plot begins to develop till the final fall of the curtain, and deserved the favorable reception it obtained.

Miss Bateman, as the heroine, *Rosa Gregorio*, surpasses herself, and achieves her greatest triumph since the commencement of this her most prosperous engagement at the Winter Garden. At the end of the third act, when the supposed death of her secretly-married husband is made known, the intensity of her grief is irresistibly moving, compelling from her audience the most enthusiastic outbursts of applause.

The chief sharer of Miss Bateman's laurels is Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., who, as *Albert De Sennville*, her husband, was really very fine indeed, receiving, at the end of the fourth act, a peremptory call before the curtain. Mr. Edwin Adams, as *Rosa's* brother, is also good. During the piece a duel is fought between the husband and brother, which, for dramatic effect, we have never seen surpassed. Both seem terribly in earnest, and absolutely fight as though each were determined on killing the other.

Mr. A. H. Davenport has comparatively a small part, but in his hands it is made the most of. The new scenery, by Mr. Hayes, is excellent, obtaining in each act the approbation of the audience.

Mr. Rarey.—On Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of next week, Mr. Rarey, the celebrated horse tamer, intends giving a series of exhibitions at the Cooper Institute. Several of the most vicious horses in the country have been procured, on which Mr. Rarey will show and explain his system of subduing unruly and vicious horses.

Personal.

—The *Independent* of this week contains a very cordial and eulogistic notice of the late Dr. Bethune, from the pen of Henry Ward Beecher. It bears full testimony to the high ability and many virtues of Dr. B., in spite of the wide differences of opinion and of feeling which separated the two men during the latter years of his life.

—Lieut.-Col. J. Egbert Farnum, of the First Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, who was severely wounded at the battle of Williamsburgh, and was soon after brought to the Metropolitan Hotel, in this City, is out of danger, and steadily recovering. He has been removed to the house of a friend, Mr. B. F. Stilwell, No. 128 Thirty-fourth-street.

—Lieut. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., has resigned his position in the navy, and returned to his residence in this City. He took part, with his fine yacht, the *Henrietta*, in the blockade of the extreme Southern coast; and, as nothing more remains to be done in that quarter, he did not consider his services any longer required.

—Mr. Malcolm Ives, the *Herald* correspondent who was sent to Fort McHenry some months since by Secretary Stanton, on suspicion of being a spy, has been released.

—Col. Le Grand Cannon, of Troy, who has been serving for some months past, with signal ability and efficiency, on the staff of Gen. Wool, has resigned his position, in consequence of ill-health.

—Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., Eng., for the week ending May 10, 1862: Chas. B. Seymour, Special Correspondent New-York Times, New-York; —— Waters, New-York; Jas. B. Cone, Hartford, Conn.; J. A. Norton and wife, Buffalo; Geo. Brooke and wife, Philadelphia; Chas. Koch, Frankfort; Geo. Brown, Newark, N. J.; S. T. Seilge, Albany, N. Y.; E. L. Henry, Philadelphia; D. A. Lovitz, St. Louis; Geo. H. Sanborn, Boston, Mass.; Chas. C. Leary, New-York; Hon. F. Smyth, Manchester, N. H.; Rev. N. H. Schenck, Baltimore; Wm. C. Wilkinson, New-Haven, Conn.

We understand that Mr. W. H. Hurlbert, formerly well known in literary circles here, has been living in a private family in Richmond since his release from prison, but that his health and his mental faculties have been seriously impaired by his long imprisonment.

It is stated that Mr. Hecker intends speedily to resume the publication of the *Churchman*.

News from California.

San Francisco, Thursday, May 21.

At the municipal election in this city yesterday, the whole People's ticket was elected by a very handsome majority over the Fusion political ticket.

Arrived ship *Andrew Jackson*, from New-York.

Sailed ship *Lookout*, New-York.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 19.

Arrived steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

About 1,000 passengers sailed for Oregon and British Columbia last week.

Safety of Col. Brown.

Philadelphia, Friday, May 22.

A private letter from Norfolk states that Col. Brown, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, has turned up safe and sound. The story of his disappearance was a hoax.

Bills Signed by Gov. Morgan.

Albany, Thursday, May 22.

Gov. Morgan to-day signed the following bills: "To regulate and define the duties of Harbor-Masters in New-York;" to provide for the rebuilding of the Oneida Lake Canal locks.

Harvard College.

Boston, Thursday, May 22.

The Board of Overseers of Harvard College held a meeting to-day, and, after discussion, rejected the nomination of Rev. Thomas Hill for President of the College, by a vote of 19 against 9. The discussion was private, but it is said that the cause of learning in the West, and the interest of Antioch College, of which Dr. Hill is President, were successfully urged against his confirmation.

Congressional Election in Illinois.

Chicago, Thursday, May 22.

Official footings complete of the Congressional election in the Ninth District, give W. J. Allen 742 plurality.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Mexican Affairs—The Advance of the French upon Mexico Opposed—Conflict with the Mexicans—The Latter Beaten—Miscellaneous News from Havana.

Havana, Saturday, May 17, 1862.

The Spanish war-steamer *San Quintin* entered Havana, from Vera Cruz, after four days' passage, on the night of the 15th. She brings news up to the 9th, and from Orizaba to the 5th. There is no doubt the Mexicans resisted the French on the heights of Acalzingo. The *Boletin de Noticias* gives the following account:

"Having arrived at the hacienda del Potrero, a force presented itself, composed of forty men, commanded by one Aquilera, alias 'Pié de Bolillo,' and said force fired, which obliged me to detach ten infantry soldiers and five dragoons, who routed the forty, killing two, wounding two, and making three prisoners, who were set at liberty in the name of His Excellency D. Juan N. Almonte, in consequence of previous instructions. Six percussion muskets were picked up, &c. J. M. GALVEZ."

This was dated April 27. On the following day Almonte writes:

"The action has begun, and the heights are taken. The enemy has fled, losing his artillery. The flight and desertion are terrible."

The latest accounts from Almonte's party affirm that Count Lorencez marched at the head of a battalion of "Chasseurs d'Afrique," to reconnoitre the fortifications, but a Mexican soldier having shot the Colonel through the leg, the French rushed upon the first battery and took it, when the Mexicans exploded a mine, which did no harm. They also carried the second battery, having six wounded; and attacked the third, which, being defended by 3,000 men, they sent for a battalion of Zouaves, and by 2½ o'clock, had carried the heights, taking 16 pieces of artillery and more than 200 prisoners.

Almonte sends word to Orizaba that Gen. Marquez is at Cholula and San Mertin. Lamadrid has been defeated in the point called La Galarza, between Attisco and Matamoras de Tzucar. It seems this brigade consisted of 3,000 men.

Cobos had defeated the force under Alatriste, and the latter had been shot. It appears the Reactionists were besieging Matamoras, which Alatriste endeavored to relieve, but was outflanked by the cavalry of the enemy, amounting to two thousand. The action lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till 1 in the afternoon, when all Alatriste's ammunition was exhausted. On retreating, Col. Gonzalez could no longer protect the infantry with his cavalry, and escaped with difficulty to Puebla. Another letter relates that Alatriste died with much serenity, and the officers who defended the point of Santo Domingo had to capitulate. The loss amounted to one thousand men. Cobos acts as Commander-in-Chief, as Marquez has been removed. In the ranks of the Reactionists were forty-two Generals.

Since my last letter, the troops from Mexico have continued to arrive. The day after the *Columbia* left for New-York, there arrived from Vera Cruz the frigate *Petronila* and steam transport *San Quintin*. The former brought four companies of infantry, and the remainder of the sick; the latter brought six hundred marines and thirty lancers. They all looked very sickly, and had evidently endured great privations, nor had their clothing escaped the wear and tear of a campaign. Some had adopted the classic costume of sandals, which contrasted oddly with their modern equipments. On board the *Petronila* there were ten deaths during the voyage of eight days. The soldiers complained bitterly of the arrogance of their French companions in arms, who on all occasions assigned to themselves the posts of honor.

On the 26th April the English and Spanish flags were struck, with all the requisite honors of war, on the Place d'Arms and Citadel of Vera Cruz, since which time only the Mexican and French tricolor banners wave in that city. The French troops mount guard on the Place d'Arms and forts. It is asserted that the Spanish Commander, before thus giving up the place, exacted from the French conditions highly advantageous to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty. What these stipulations were, however, we are not told, and it would be hard to form a surmise. This act was followed by a *pronunciamiento*, instigated by the partisans of Almonte, who had previously taken all preliminary steps, so that on the 28th the corners of the streets were placarded with a proclamation signed by Serrano, *not* the Captain-General of Cuba, but the nominee of Almonte, who, by his usurped authority, backed by French bayonets, had created him Governor of the State. In this document he declares for the plan of Cordoba and the Presidency of Almonte, with the usual professions of moderation and toleration, &c. Similar *pronunciamientos* had previously taken place in Orizaba, Chiquihuite, and other places, but they are described as very tame affairs, exciting no enthusiasm.

From Cordoba the French Commissioners had addressed a note dated 15th April, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which they protested against the treaty which they had heard the Mexican Government was on the point of concluding with a foreign Government, according to which the former cedes or mortgages to the latter a great portion of territory property or State revenue in exchange for a loan. Against this they protested in the name of their Emperor, and from regard to the interests of their countrymen. This communication was answered by Señor Teran, Minister for Foreign Affairs, *ad interim*, in a dignified note, in which he denied their right to interfere in any treaties the Government might choose to make in order to arrange with other Powers, and reiterated the determination of the President to use his Constitutional powers as he judged convenient.

On the 2d of May, 120 Americans attacked the town of Piedras Negras, in the State of Nuevo-Leon. They were received with musketry by the inhabitants, but succeeded in sacking the Custom-house, and burning some houses. Troops from the neighboring towns had marched against them.

On the 3d the French merchant steamer *Tage*, which sailed on the 30th of April for Havre, France, returned to port, having been run into by an American war vessel while attempting to ascertain its character. The Captain of the *Tage*, although ignorant of the name of the vessel, has made the customary protest. The damage, I conclude, is not great, for she is advertised to sail again on the 15th. Another complainant is the Captain of the *Fox*, which now sails under British colors, though a little while since she bore another name and flaunted another flag, being known as the Confederate steamer *Whittemore*. The Captain of an American war steamer chased her until she was obliged to run into Bahia Honda, although her destination was Matamoros on the other side of the Gulf.

Another case of being run into by an unknown war steamer, is preferred on behalf of the schooner *Amistad*, by its owners, San Pelayo, Pardo & Co., whose statement is, that whilst the *Amistad* was sailing to windward on the night of the 3d, and nearly opposite to the River Jaruco, four miles from the coast, he was run into by the steamer which carried no lights.

By orders from Madrid, a very novel and singular Custom-house regulation has been lately introduced in this Island. It is no less than the absolute prohibition to pass the Customs of any book in the Spanish language which was not printed in Spain. Of course, the object is to encourage their own publishers and printers, by giving them a monopoly. As several large publishers in the States have invested considerable capital in producing works (many being originals) in the Spanish language, which were rapidly gaining a decided preference, owing to their superior typography and engraving, I think it necessary to call attention to the change in the law.

As the French Government is so taken up with Mexico, and determined to have it for a Colony, under the disguise of a Kingdom, "or what you will," it has been deemed necessary to project a line of steamers between St. Nazaire and Vera Cruz, stopping at Fort de France, in the Island of Martinico, and at Santiago de Cuba. The steamers are to be of iron, and they will sail on the 14th of each month from St. Nazaire, and were to have begun running last month. The voyage to Martinico is estimated at sixteen days, and to Vera Cruz at twenty-six days. A steamer will leave Vera Cruz on the 15th of each month.

On the afternoon of the 12th, the officers of the army and volunteers were presented to the Conde de Reus (Prim) at Marianao, where he is staying. The General second in command here congratulated him on his happy return, a compliment that was answered by an energetic speech, in which Prim gave a faithful sketch of the object which the allied nations proposed to themselves, according to the treaty of London; of the sending to Mexico of the armed expedition; of the state of negotiations with that Government until the disagreement caused by the Commissioners of the French Government; of the noble, loyal and independent conduct observed by his Excellency, interpreting in a worthy manner the magnanimous intentions of Her Majesty and the Government, with respect to a strict observance of compacts which was the most worthy of a high-spirited nation like Spain, all which events prepared the return of the Spanish troops to Havana. Immediately after, the civil functionaries of the Government entered to pay their respects. Prim, however, before his return, was aware of the unpopularity of his measures in Havana. He asked of the Captain of the *Blasco de Garay*, "What do you think, shall I be pelted in Havana?" In fact, some of the shopmen of Murralla-street, who have taken Spanish glory under their patronage, were meditating their intentions of greeting his arrival with a black flag, but as time wears away, people begin to find that Prim's conduct was dictated not by the spur of the moment, nor a sudden fit of passion, but that it is part of a well-considered policy. It is confidently affirmed that at least seven hundred Spanish soldiers have deserted to the Mexicans, and some place the number higher.

The naval arrivals and departures have lately been numerous. On the morning of the 15th there entered our port from Jamaica, bound for Europe, Her British Majesty's ship-of-war *Edgar*, of 90 guns, and carrying Admiral Dacres. On the 14th the French war steamer *Cacique* entered from Vera Cruz, bringing 43 sick French soldiers, *en route* to France. Another arrival, which, if not naval, is maritime, is the British steamer *Havana*, of 169 tons, from St. Mark's, Fla., which was loaded with cotton, but having left without a bill of health, is put into quarantine.

Since the permission to import live fish from abroad—and, of course, principally from Key West—the consumption of fish has greatly increased. Some parties obtained permission to erect markets, and two little but neat iron buildings were put up. A recent royal order disapproves of the previous arrangement, or rather reiterates a decision of 1860 to that effect. It moreover denies the right of the grantees to compensation, condemns the proposition of the local government to set a fixed price upon the fish, as opposed to the doctrines of political economy and experience, and finally orders the trade to be thrown open to public competition, care being taken that the space in the bay available for such a purpose shall be divided into lots. It is expressly prohibited that any persons or company shall become owners of more than one lot.

It seems that Gen. Prim has determined to return to Spain by way of the United States, and in the course of next week will leave Havana in the war steamer *Ulloa*.

From Santiago de Cuba we learn that the steamship *Louisiane*, of the new French line, entered that port on the 5th.

There is a painful rumor afloat that one of the principal functionaries of this city fought a duel yesterday with an officer belonging to Prim's staff, and that the latter killed his opponent. The truth of this I cannot ascertain, but it is generally asserted.

The war steamer *Blasco de Garay* sailed for New-Orleans on Thursday.

A New Compass.—A very ingenious compass, intended mainly for army use, has been invented and patented by Mr. Hunter, and is for sale. Its peculiarity consists in such an arrangement of colors on the face of it as to render it far more distinctly seen than any other at night. It is very highly commended by those officers who have used it.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 802, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

THE ADVANCE ON RICHMOND—McClellan Close upon the Rebel Capital—A Great Battle Impending.

OUR PENINSULAR CORRESPONDENCE—The Advance of the Grand Army.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON AND THE POTOMAC—Alarm in Western Virginia.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.

NEWS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH—EVACUATION OF FORT WRIGHT—Preparations for a Southern Waterloo near Corinth—Attacks by Beauregard—News from Arkansas.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW-ORLEANS—With Complete Particulars by Our Correspondent.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—Letters on French Intervention.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

A number of rare interest.

Removal.

We have changed our place of business from under the St. Nicholas Hotel to No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince-st., (Astor Building.)

We can offer to our friends and customers a stock of fine goods, well-selected patterns, and cut and made up with the taste for which our house has so long been noted.

ARNOUX'S,
No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince, up stairs.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best

And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Hill's Hair Dye 50c., Black or Brown.—Best in use. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, in every style, to suit the Person, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Bridgewater Paint—

For tin roofs, brick walls, sanded cornices, iron and silica, durable and cheap.

Dépôt No. 74 Maiden-lane.

Grover and Baker's Celebrated Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be superior to all others, either for family or manufacturing use. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

At Miller's, No. 387 Canal-street, Ladies' Gaiter Boots, at 12s.; Slips and Tyes, 6s. and 7s.; Boys', Misses' and Infants' Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices.

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Perego's Gauze Undershirts,

At the new store, No. 85 Nassau-st.

Also, at No. 175 Broadway.

Covering for the Feet.—Boots and shoes of every variety and kind can be procured at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

Copeland—Brown.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 22, at the Henry-st. Church, by Rev. C. S. Robinson, C. Edward Copeland to Helen M. Brown, daughter of M. P. Brown, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Herrick—Post.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, by Rev. Joseph McElroy, D. D., Elias J. Herrick to Margaret Louisa, daughter of William Post, Esq., all of this City.

Lowrey—Tryon.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, by Rev. Abiel Silver, Grosv. P. Lowrey, Esq., to Miss Laura Frances Tryon, daughter of Francis Tryon, Esq., all of this City.

Pinder—Stoothoff.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, May 22, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Frank S. De Haas, William Pinder, Jr., to Miss Emma L. Stoothoff, daughter of the late Abm. Stoothoff, both of Brooklyn, L. I.

Piggott—Hackett.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, May 20, at the residence of Rev. Father Everett, 2d-av., William Piggott to Eliza A. Hackett, both of this City.

DIED.

Bergman.—In Gothenburg, Sweden, on Saturday, May 3, Charles Henry Bergman, late of the firm of J. Boorman, Johnston & Co., of this City, in his 47th year.

Callaghan.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, Mary G., only daughter of Patrick and Gertrude B. Callaghan. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 74 West 26th-st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Cuthbert.—Of convulsions, Samuel Newby, youngest son of Thomas and Clara B. Cuthbert, aged 3 years, 2 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Riverdale, on Friday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

Driscoll.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 21, Kate W., wife of Frank S. Driscoll, and eldest daughter of Geo. D. Hubbard, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Ross st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.

Earl.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, suddenly, from injuries, Philip Earl, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 33 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

Feickert.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, Augusta Feickert, aged 2 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 194 Washington-st., this day, (Friday,) May 23, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Hedges.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, Maria Hedges, widow of the late Daniel Hedges, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 West 48th-st., on Friday, May 23, at 2 P. M.

Havemeyer.—In New-Windsor, on Wednesday, May 21, Charles H. Havemeyer, in the 53d year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 195 West 15th-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Munro.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 21, Henry Munro, eldest son of the late Peter Jay Munro, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's Church, without further notice.

McKimmin.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 20, of typhoid fever, John McKimmin, formerly of Trenamadon, County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 89 West 27th-st., New-York City, to-day, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Murray.—On Thursday, May 22, Lizzie J., only surviving child of Thomas W. and Ann Eliza Murray, aged 2 years, 11 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Brower, No. 571 Washington-st., on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

A bud on earth, to bloom in Heaven.

Mahrenner.—In this City, on Thursday, May 22, John Mahrenner, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Getty Lodge No. 11, I. O. of O. F., and of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 9 Rutgers-st., without further notice.

Robinson.—On Thursday morning, May 22, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Robinson, aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock. N. B.—Cars leave Hunter's Point, 34th-st. Ferry, at 1 o'clock.

Scharff.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, May 21, Frederick Seward, youngest son of Christian H. and Fannie A. Scharff, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, A. Scharff, Esq., on the Old Bloomfield Road, on Friday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

Sherwood.—In Port Chester, N. Y., on Thursday, May 22, Sarah A., wife of the late Daniel J. Sherwood.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Mrs. Cornelius F. Purdy, Port Chester. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of the 12:15 train from New-York.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Tobitt.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 21, Mary B., wife of J. H. Tobitt, aged 40 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 393 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her friends are invited to attend.

Van Benschoten.—On Thursday, May 22, Catharine B., wife of Moses A. Van Benschoten, and daughter of the late Jno. C. Mathews, of this City, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.

☞ The funeral of E. P. Christy will take place from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., this day, (Friday,) the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Whittemore.—At Ship Island, on Saturday, April 26, Minugh Whittemore, Assistant Paymaster U. S. gunboat *New-London*.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Dr. Bogert's, Sailor's Snug Harbor, S. I., at 12 M. Friday, without further notice. The friends will take the 11¼ New-Brighton boat, from foot of Whitehall-st. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 241.—May 22, 1862.
19, 1, 57, 44, 61, 4, 2, 59, 32, 49, 16, 69.

Kentucky, Class 242.—May 22, 1862.
29, 48, 8, 57, 74, 26, 19, 6, 11, 12, 31, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 189.—May 22, 1862.
16, 30, 58, 67, 1, 75, 7, 76, 38, 19, 34, 26.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 232.—May 22, 1862.
1, 25, 45, 28, 48, 20, 23, 21, 52, 73, 75, 60.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE, LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to hot or cold meat, grilled fowl, game, broiled kidney, &c.

At the Dinner Table, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table spoonfuls of this Sauce in the gravy; and for game a moderate quantity should be mixed with the Sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity.

For Supper, the remarks for the breakfast table will equally apply, with this addition:—that with *cheese* this Sauce affords a relish that has surprised and delighted many persons who had previously been familiar with its other estimable qualities.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City,
Sole Agents for the proprietors.

ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, A gentleman writes to Lea & Perrins thus: "*I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is stomachic, and, I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce.*"

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union-square, New-York City,
Sole Agents for the Proprietors.

THIS SAUCE—LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—Is suitable for every variety of dish, and the universal demand which its excellence has created, has led to many imitations being offered to the public, under a variety of names, but the genuine may be known by the names of "LEA & PERRINS," being impressed upon the patent glass stopper of the bottle, as well as the labels and wrapper.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, New-York, City, sole Agents for the proprietors.

IN INDIA ALSO, WHERE IT IS FOUND at the mess of every regiment, a medical gentleman writes from Madras to his brother in the same profession at Worcester, in the following terms: "Tell Lea & Perrins *that their Sauce is highly approved in India, and that it is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce made.*"

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, Union-Square, New-York City, Sole Agents for the Proprietors.

WATCHES AND
JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY.
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

THE GREAT CURE.
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.
THOSE AFFLICTED READ THIS.

New-York, Sept. 24, 1861.

Gentlemen: I am pleased to acknowledge my obligation to you, for the great relief experienced by me from the use of your Patent METALLIC SOLES. I have been a sufferer for the past ten years, from Chronic Rheumatism in its most acute form, and have expended large sums of money in ineffectual efforts for its cure. One application of your Soles was sufficient to give me the free use of my limbs, and I cheerfully recommend them to sufferers from rheumatism or its kindred ills.

Respectfully, GEO. T. STANLEY,
foot of Robinson-st., New-York.

METTAM & CO., 429 Broadway. Send for a circular.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk.

N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

SONS OF RHODE ISLAND.

A meeting of the Sons of Rhode Island, residing in this City and vicinity, will be held at the Astor House on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an Association, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting held March 29. Per order of the Committee, JOHN H. ORMSBEE, Chairman.

CHARLES CONGDON, Secretary.

FLOATING HOSPITALS FOR THE WOUNDED AT THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Supplies of bedding, dressings, delicate food, wine, &c., received at

No. 10 Cooper Union, 3d-av.

Contributions in money, by

GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall-st.

EASTERN TIMBER, PICKETS,
SHINGLES, LATHS, &c.

Orders for the above promptly filled, to the special interest of the purchaser.

GEORGE W. PECK, Broker,
No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN THE MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS TRADE.—An Importer's stock AT RETAIL—Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, &c., at prices never before heard of. Men's and Boys' best 3 and 4-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Other goods in proportion. Great chance for Dealers.

J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

NOTICE—I. O. OF O. F.—THE MEMBERS OF Blooming Grove Lodge No. 182, I. O. of O. F., also the members of Palestine Encampment No. 6, I. O. of O. F., are requested to meet at the Lodge Room, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Past Grand Phillip Earl. By order of the Lodge.

SIMON FAY, N. G.

E. Mackelden, Per. Secretary.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!—OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS! OIL CLOTHS!—HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, is selling English medallion, velvet, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, rugs, matting, &c., at very low prices. All goods are guaranteed. Look for HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS, $1, $2 and $3 a set; ear-rings and pins, $1, $2 and $3 a set; band and link bracelets, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each; gentlemen's vest-chains, $1, $2, $3 and $5 each, and all other kinds of jewelry, very low, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CROUP! CROUP!! CROUP!!! IMMEDIATELY cured by Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment; it never fails when used according to the directions. The lives of hundreds of children have been saved this year by it. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE
FOR JUNE.

With the June number, the subscriber becomes the publisher of this favorite magazine. He is pleased to be able to announce that no change will take place in the Editorial Department. Mr. CHAS. G. LELAND, who has edited the magazine for the past year, will continue his acceptable labors; which will, however, be of a purely literary character. Mr. RICHARD B. KIMBALL, and the many other well-known and favorite contributors for the Magazine, will continue to enrich its pages. The original design will be carried out of making it strictly a literary publication, worthy the patronage of an enlightened and discriminating public. Many new attractions will be added that are expected in the present age of literature, but in lieu of making further promises, the publisher desires that the work may be judged of by its own merits.

The current number contains attractive stories, sketches, poems, criticisms, &c., by first-class writers; besides the usual amount of Editor's Table, which has long been a feature in this publication.

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S—T—1860—X.
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MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 22, 1862.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.	103¾	15	Pacific M. S. Co.	114
5,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Cou.	104⅛	65	do	113¾
10,000	do	104⅜	75	do	113
2,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	94	25	do.........s10.	113¼
15,000	do	93¾	100	do.........b30.	113
2,000	do........b30	94	50	do.........s30.	113
4,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. Notes......small.	104⅜	105	do	113½
10,000	do	104⅜	50	do.........s30.	113¼
2,000	do..Indorsed.	104⅜	95	do.........s5.	113½
6,000	Ill. Canal Rg. Bs.	95½	32	Erie Railway	38⅛
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '60..	96½	120	do	38⅜
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62..	97	100	do.........b60	38½
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79..	97¾	100	Erie Railway Pre..	65⅜
2,000	do	97½	100	do.........s30	65¼
6,000	Ill. War Loan...	98½	50	do.........s10	65⅜
6,000	Indiana State 5s.	83½	15	do	65⅜
14,000	do	82	10	Nor. & Wor. R.	42
8,000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	59	100	Hudson River R...	42¾
10,000	do.........b30	59	450	do	43
17,000	Missouri State 6s.	52	50	do	43⅛
5,000	do.........b60	52	100	Harlem Railroad..	14¼
5,000	do.........b30	52	200	Reading R.......s15	49
2,000	Cal. State 7s....	95	550	Mich. Cen. R....s30	62
4,000	do	95¼	50	do.........s60	61¾
1,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	100	850	do	62¼
1,500	do	99½	620	do	62⅜
4,000	Hud. R. 2d S.F.B.	104¼	8	Mich. So.& N.I.G.S.	56
17,000	do.........b5.	105	100	do	56¼
3,000	Hud. R. R. 3d m.	89	100	do.........b30	56½
1,000	do	89¼	100	do.........s10	56⅛
1,000	Mich. South.2d m	82	50	do.........s15	56⅛
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs..	94¼	200	do	56⅝
6,000	do	94½	50	Panama Railroad..	131
1,000	[illegible]	96	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	61¼
5,000	C.&N.W.2d M.b30	24½	180	do	61⅜
2,000	do	24¾	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	21¼
3,000	do	24½	500	do	21
8,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	63½	300	Gal. & Chic. R....	70¾
2,000	do	63	13	do	70⅞
18,000	do.........s60	62¾	200	Cleve. & Tol R....	45⅛
10,000	C.&T. S'g F'd Bs.	96	100	do.........b30	45⅜
2,000	P.F.W.&C.1st M.	96	400	do	45⅜
2,000	Cl. & Pitts.4th M.	64	700	do	45¼
42	Bank of Commerce.	88½	100	do.........s60	45
10	Metropolitan Bank.	104	100	do.........b30	45¼
50	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	50	Chic. & R. I. R....	62¾
35,000	American Gold..	103⅛	50	do	62⅞
500	do	103⅜	100	do.........b30	63
35	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	99¾	10	Chic., B. & Q. R...	72¾
16	do	99¼	100	do	73
30	Penn. Coal Co.	88	170	Del., L. & W. R...	92
632	New-York Cen. R..	88¾	113	Tol. & W. Pref.	28
300	do.........s10	88½	50	Buf. & S. L. R.	130½
			50	do	130¼

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Reg.	103⅞	20	Hud. River R.	43
10,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	104	140	Harlem Railroad...	14¼
12,000	Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N..	104⅜	50	Har. R. preferred...	35
3,000	do....small.	104⅜	150	Mich. Cen. R.	61¾
1,000	Missouri St. 6s....	52⅛	150	do	61⅝
35,000	do	52¼	100	do.........b30	61¾
4,000	Cal. St. 7s	95	50	do.........b30	61⅜
41,000	Ind. St. 6s, W. L.	93	400	Mich.S.& N.Ind.R..	25
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	62	100	Mich.S.& N.Ia.G.S.	56
2,000	Clev.& Tl.S.F.B.	95½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	20⅞
5,000	Mich. So. 2d M..	81	100	do	20¼
500	American Gold..	103⅛	800	do	20
1,000	do	103⅜	150	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	70
175	Pac. Mail St'p Co.	113¼	200	do	70⅛
300	do.........s60	113½	600	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	44¾
50	do.........b30.	113¾	100	do.........b30	44⅝
50	do.........b60.	113¾	50	Chi. & R. I. R. b30	62⅜
50	do.........s30.	113	250	do	62¼
150	N. Y. Cent. R.	88⅜	200	do.........s10	62¼
150	do.........s30	88	150	C. B. & Q. Railroad.	73
600	Erie Railway	37⅝	25	do	72⅝
100	do.........s30	37½	100	do.........s30	73
100	do	37⅜	28	Tol. & W. pref'd..	28

Thursday, May 22—P. M.

The downward course of the Stock Market, noticed yesterday, continued through the dealings to-day, so far as the Railway Share list is concerned, while the Government and State Stocks and the Railway Mortgages were not only steady, but in some instances the Governments were higher than yesterday. The coupon 6 ₩ cent. Stock of 1881 sold at 104⅛ ₩ cent., and the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds were in request at 104⅜ ₩ cent. The bidding for Tennessee and Missouri 6 ₩ cents was also firmer, the latter being 52¼ ₩ cent. at the afternoon Board. There was a heavy feeling on the Railway Shares at both Boards, caused by the prevailing disposition to put out contracts for the decline by parties who have been *bearing* the New-York and several of the Western Stocks for some weeks past. They pressed their advantage yesterday and to-day on Erie, Toledo, &c., and against this movement no very formidable opposition appeared to be made by the leading *Bulls*. Indeed, it is said that the latter were free lenders of their Stocks, being not unwilling to have the Share market down upon this sort of speculation, while Government credits more distinctly reflect the real strength of the public confidence and the easy condition of the Money market. At the Second Board, a considerable business was done in Erie, Toledo and Cleveland and Pittsburgh, at the lowest figures, and after the Board broke up the demand partially improved, and at the very close of the dealings, at 4½ o'clock P. M., the inclination was steadiness on the Railways and firmness on Governments, and also on the State Stocks. The following were about the latest figures:

N. Y. Central	88¼	Pacific Mail	113¼
Erie	38	Panama	131
Erie Preferred	65⅛	U. S. 6s, 1881	104
Rock Island	62¼	7-30 Treas. Bonds	104⅜
Toledo	44⅞	Tennessees	59
Hudson	42¾	Missouris	52¼
Michigan Central	61⅝	Gold	103⅛
Michigan Guarant'd..	55½		

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	100½	American Exchange.	94
Merchants'	101	Bank of North Am.	100
Union	100	Irving	70
America	110	Metropolitan	103½
City	120	East River	86
Phœnix	104	Market	92
Tradesmen's	95	Nassau	95
Fulton	125	Shoe and Leather	100
Greenwich	125	Corn Exchange	95
National	96	Continental	92½
Merchants' Exch.	91	St. Nicholas	88
Leather Manuf'rs'	130	Marine	105
Seventh Ward	120	Commonwealth	95
State of New-York..	90	Atlantic	65
Commerce	98½	Park	108½
Commerce, scrip st'k	95	Manuf's and Merch's.	87

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	99¼	N.In.Goshen Line, '68..	100
N. Y. C. sixes, r.estate.	92	M. So.& N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c	98
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub..	94	Pacific R.R. G. l. Mo...	40
N. Y. Cen. sevens,'64...	105	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	94¼
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	107	T. H. & Alt. firsts,7 ₩ c.	107
Erie firsts, '68	106	T. H. & Alt. sec's.8 ₩ c.	86½
Erie seconds, '64	102	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	95
Erie seconds, '79	104	Chi. & N. W. firsts	62
Erie thirds, '83	97	Chi. & N. W. firsts ass.	47
Erie fourths, '80	90	Chi. & N.W. seconds...	24½
Erie fifths, '88	89	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	46
Buf.,N.Y.&Erie 1sts '77	85½	Del. Lack. & W. firsts.	103¾
Hudson firsts, '69	107½	Del. Lack. & W. sec's...	100¾
Hudson seconds, s. f.	104	Tol. & Wabash firsts..	90
Hudson thirds, '75	89¼	Tol. & Wabash seconds.	62½
Hudson con. '67	83	Tol. & Wabash Int.Bds	68¼
Harlem firsts,'69-'73	102¾	Mil. & P. du Chien firsts	96
Harlem seconds, '64	99¾	Gal. & Chicago firsts..	103
Harlem thirds, '68	82	Gal. & Chi. seconds	99
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. '69-'72.	104	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. s.f. 8 ₩ c. '82.	104	Clev.& Toledo s. f.	96
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1sts.	105	N. Jer. Cen. firsts	105
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts...	99	N. Jer. Cen. seconds...	102½
M. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds...	81¾		

The price of Gold, to-day, advanced to 103⅛@103⅜ ₩ cent., and Exchange on London rose to 114@114⅛ ₩ cent. Both were firm at the close of the day, but with no large amount of business thus far in Exchange for Saturday's packet. The following are the rates upon the Continent:

Paris—60 days' sight ₩ dollar	5f. 95c.
Paris—3 days' sight ₩ dollar	5f. 92½c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ guilder	43⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight ₩ marc banco	38c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ florin	43c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₩ rix dollar	82¼

The Sub-Treasury, to-day, filled up the deficiency of $750,000 in the Deposit line of $50,000,000. The amount left, yesterday, on 4 ₩ cent. interest was about $350,000, and, to-day, $400,000. The current Disbursements of the Department at Washington, apppear to be in cash, in place of twelve months' certificates, although the latter, in many instances, are preferred by the public creditors.

The price of Money on the Street, to-day, is 4@5 ₩ cent., both on call loan and for select parcels of short Merchant paper. The market continues easy, and lenders are ready to place much larger sums, on prime security, than they find immediate demand for. The statements of the Banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week, compare with the previous one, and the corresponding time of 1861, as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, May 17..	$142,29[illegible],782	$140,003,929	$30,280,697	$[illegible],727,328
Boston, May 1[illegible].....	60,069,625	25,393,916	9,304,534	6,602,844
Phila., May 19......	31,121,563	23,335,009	5,019,131	4,015,646
Total...........	$233,471,960	$189,[illegible]32,854	$44,1[illegible]	$18,3[illegible]5,818
Last week...........	[illegible]	18[illegible]90	46,390,634	18,235,458
Last year...........	[illegible]	137,375,904	51,229,281	18,301,751

With the controversy now going on in our columns in reference to the conduct of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, we have no concern beyond our willingness to afford a hearing to both sides.

The following is a statement of the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States: Receipts, $4,905,663 75, including $238,000 for Customs; payments, $5,111,993 55; balance, $14,246,850 87.

Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your monetary article, in your issue of the 17th inst., I notice that certain resolutions, offered at a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company, held in Boston on the 15th, were rejected. This, under the circumstances, was proper, as the meeting was a special one, convened to vote upon the proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of building the road from Aurora to Chicago.

But I do hope, Sir, that the subject matter contained in the rejected resolutions will be brought up at the annual meeting, to be held in Chicago on the 20th of June next. It appears to me that the officials at Chicago have—in gross violation of the resolutions unanimously passed at the annual meeting in 1858—expended a vast sum of money without the consent of a majority of the shareholders of the Company; and it is a well authenticated fact that these expenditures were entirely uncalled for, and that the earning of the road, which should have been divided with the shareholders, has been squandered.

What was the necessity of buying out the lease of the west end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, at the enormous sum paid—say, one million two hundred thousand dollars ($1,200,000)?

Was it done at the instance of a few Boston shareholders, who were the unlucky holders of the bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, with a view of making it for the interest of the shareholders of the Company to protect them in their unfortunate speculation, which was conceived in fraud and bad faith toward a neighboring corporation? The purchase was exceedingly injudicious in many points of view, and in one particular point is proving of immense damage to the general interest of the corporation, viz.: by provoking competition on the part of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company for the business of Southern Iowa. Since the purchase of the lease of Moss, Harding & Co., and the breaking up of the direct line from Toledo to the Mississippi, their Company has left no stone unturned to secure the business which would naturally have gone over the Peoria and Oquawka road to Burlington, *via* Logansport, or over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad from Chicago for Southern Iowa. And they have been so successful in their purpose as to warrant the building of a road from Camp Point to Warsaw, to connect with the Desmoines Valley Railroad at Keokuk, thus tapping the business that consistently belongs to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, and bringing bankruptcy and ruin on the Missouri and Burlington Railroad Company, in which the stockholders of this corporation are so much interested. Besides this, a fierce competition is kept up at Quincy—the terminus of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—for all Eastern business. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Joy, the attorney of the Company, has a very large interest in the second mortgage bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, bought at such a price as to secure him a competency for life, providing the Chicago and Burlington Railroad Company are thus compelled by his act to pay the full amount of these bonds and the unpaid coupons.

The bonds and unpaid warrants on the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, amounted, at the time of the purchase of Messrs. Harding & Co., to nearly one million and a half of dollars, and the same were in process of foreclosure; and everyone who knows anything of this property, knows that the road was not worth anything like that sum. The piece from Galesburg to Burlington, which is the only portion valuable to the Corporation, for reason of having been imperfectly constructed, is a constant expense, as is proven by the annual reports of the Company.

Under these circumstances, what was the necessity of squandering a million of dollars and upward upon Messrs. Harding & Co., unless it were to protect the Boston speculators in Peoria and Oquawka bonds? Why interfere with the foreclosure any way? Messrs. Harding & Co. are insolvents, and are consequently unable to protect their claim, even if the road was of any value above the incumbrances. But it is well known that the road was not worth the mortgages.

The purchase of the bonds on the Quincy Road by the Company, is also likely to turn out a bad affair, since the Toledo and Wabash and Great Western Railroad Company are competing for the business at this point.

Probably the purchase would never have been made, had not some of the Boston shareholders taken such a deep interest in the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

Upon mature reflection, I am convinced that the shareholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company have been sacrificed to a very large extent, by the mercenary men who control its affairs, at Boston and Chicago, with an eye to their own individual aggrandisement; and I trust that a vigorous accounting will be demanded of them at the next annual meeting of the stockholders. I am opposed to having the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company saddled upon us to the profit of a set of avaricious capitalists; and shall attempt, at the annual meeting, to hold the officials of the Company individually liable for the large amount of money squandered for the benefit of their personal interests. I protest against it, and shall, I know, be supported.

A SHAREHOLDER.

The Burlington and Quincy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning appears a communication in the "Money Market" article from an "Unhappy Shareholder," about the condition, management and prospects of the "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company."' He states that the road cost $10,837,272 18, including the sum of $3,368,346 26 of Northern Cross Bonds, purchase of lease of Harding & Co., and advances to the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, and concludes by saying, "here is a road costing over $60,000 per mile, of which considerably more than half is represented by bonds. No sane man will ever believe that the road can ever earn more than the interest of its bonds," etc.

The above statement will induce any one not acquainted with the real position of the road, to believe that the stock of the company is almost valueless. As this is not the case, but on the contrary the above company makes business enough to pay dividend on its Capital Stock, it is fair and just, I think, that you should publish, or the above-named "Unhappy Shareholder" should state also, what the gross and net earnings of the company have been for the last year, in order to be shown publicly whether his statement that "no sane man will ever believe that the road can earn more than the interest on its bonds," is true and can be proved by facts, or is intended for some individual purpose. I am constrained to ask this explanation, as by the report of the company three years ago, the road was doing an enormous business, considering its length and cost, and not only was able to pay interest on all the bonds, but had also a handsome surplus over and above all expenses, interest, rents, etc.

QUINCY.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, May 22, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 12 bbls. Ashes, 16,279 bbls. Flour, 1,175 bbls. and 1,310 bags Corn Meal, 538,773 bushels Wheat, 59,534 bushels Corn, 7,045 bushels Rye, 13,546 bushels Oats, 1,230 bushels Malt, 6,893 pkgs. Provisions, 1,230 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, have been light, having been confined to 500 bags Laguayra, at 21½c.@21⅝c.; and 120 bags Rio, at 19c.@21c. ₩ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in good request at full prices, including Middlings, at 28c.@28½c. ₩ ℔. Sales, 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered, to-day, and has been in good demand at uniform prices. Sales, since our last, 21,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 45@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 85@$5 10 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40
Extra State	4 45@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 4 @ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	4 85@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	4 85@ 6 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in request at steady rates. Sales, 1,500 bbls., at $4 80@$5 50 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 55@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and steady to-day, including extra, at $4 45@$6 10 ₩ bbl.; sales, 1,250 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 10@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is less active at $2 85@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in brisk request, chiefly for export, at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 570,000 bushels, including Canada Club at 90c.@$1 02; White Western, part very handsome, at $1 35, but mainly on private terms; amber do. $1 14@$1 16; Red Western (Winter) at $1 06@$1 10; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 04@$1 05; Milwaukee Club, poor to very choice, at 95c.@$1 05; Chicago Spring, at 92c.@$1 03; unsound Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 84c.@93c., and Red State on private terms, ₩ bushel. Corn is depressed and lower; sales 68,000 bushels, at 47c.@49c., closing at 47c.@47½c., for new and old Mixed Western, in store, afloat and delivered; 45c.@46c. for unsound new do.; 53c. for Jersey Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye continues in demand, but is now quoted down to 67c.@72c., ₩ bushel. Sales 8,200 bushels. Barley is declining rapidly. Sales 3,700 bushels, including Canada East at 74c., and Western on private terms, ₩ bushel. Oats are in more request, including Canada, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c., and State at 40½c.@41c. ₩ bushel.

Receipt of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee, Jan. 1 to May 18.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	137,018	131,715
Wheat, bushels	2,754,240	2,148,399
Oats, bushels	82,313	24,064
Corn, bushels	88,281	43,795
Barley, bushels	50,900	34,723
Rye, bushels	42,064	15,782

HAY—North River bale continues in good request for shipment and local use, at 70c.@85c., ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including last year's crop, at prices ranging from 12c.@18c. ₩ ℔.

METALS—The demand has been limited for all kinds, to-day, at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for Porto Rico, at 36c.@39c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 27@32c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A very limited demand prevails to-day for Common Resin, at $7 43¾@$7 50 ₩ 310 ℔s.; and Spirits Turpentine at $1 47½@$1 50 ₩ gallon. Stocks are quite light, and holders are not eager to sell.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, at $12 25@$12 50; chiefly at $12 25@$12 37½ for Mess, and $9 75@$9 87½ for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 5c.@6c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is quiet, at 6¼c.@7½c. ₩ ℔. Lard is less sought after, at drooping prices; sales 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 7½c.@8⅛c. ₩ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand, at previous prices; sales 200 bbls., at $14 25@$14 87 for extra Mess, and $12 50@$13 50 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $22 50@$23 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $16 50@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable and firm, at 10c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@17c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in fair request, at 6c.@8½c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day have been limited, having been confined to 50 tierces Carolina at $7 50, and 250 bags East India, $5@$5 12½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 500 bags Pepper at 16½c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been rather more active to-day, sales having been made of 810 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c.@8c., and Porto Rico at 7¾c.@8⅜c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 40,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c. ₩ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. Knight & Sons notice thus: "The market has remained without essential change throughout the week. The transactions have been fair and the supply has been ample, although the stock has continued light, many melters having previously made contracts for future delivery. We note sales of inferior at 8¾c. for Western, in bbls. For home consumption the demand is light. At the close the market is steady, but the demand is not heavy, owing in part to the firmness in freights. Price this date, 1858, 10¼c.; 1859, 11c.; 1860, 10¼c.; 1861, 9¼c., ₩ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., at 24c.@24½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been liberal, again, to-day, though checked to some extent by another rise in rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 10½d.@3s. ₩ bbl. Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11d¾.@12d.; Corn, 10¾d.@11½d. ₩ bush.; Beef, 5s. 6d. 6s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d., and by steamer, 55s.@60s.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d. and by steamer, 65s.@70s.; Tallow, 30s.; Fustic, 25s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s. 6d.; Oil, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@7s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d., and Tallow, 30s. ₩ ton. For Havre—Wheat, in bags, at 20c. ₩ bushel. For Gloucester—Two vessels, with Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 12d. For Southampton—A ship, with Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 13d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, (1,000 bbls.,) at 3s. 3d. ₩ bbl., and Wheat, (13,000 bushels, in bags,) at 11d.@12d. ₩ bushel. For Londonderry—A vessel, with Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 14c. ₩ bushel.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 249, 98, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 248, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 36, on demurrer, 263, 264, 272, 190, 195, 274, 275, 277, 278, 280, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Part I.—Nos. 2310, 4056, 4288, 4799, 5808, 5897, 6798, 6843, 6899, 7204, 7243, 7417, 7452, 7457, 7464, 7494, 7507, 7573, 7594½, 7661, 7679, 7609½, 7666.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3071, 223, 1163, 3495, 2081, 1052, 1053, 117, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115. *Part II.*—Nos. 3498, 1382, 1740, 1852, 3618, 1034, 294, 1848, 1986, 2770, 676, 978, 120, 1854, 1856. *Part III.*—Nos. 1921, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1840, 2252, 2256, 2258, 2260, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2270, 2272, 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, 2282.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—No calendar posted. *Part II.*—One hour causes, Nos. 1494, 2049, 1425, 2141, 2138, 1577, 2112, 1587.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States vs. *One Package marked C. Glatz & Co., containing watches. Charles Glatz & Co., Claimants.*—This suit was brought by the United States to forfeit a quantity of watches valued at about $1,500, seized from the store of the claimants, No. 66 Nassau-street, in March, 1861, on the ground that the same had been entered and passed through the Custom-house by means of false invoices, in violation of section 66 of act of 1799, which forfeits all goods invoiced at less than their "actual cost," and section 4 of act of 1830, which forfeits all goods entered on invoices "made up with intent to evade the revenue by false valuation, extension or otherwise."

On the part of the United States, the books of the claimants were introduced in evidence, which showed that entries had been made therein for the merchandise in question as of different and higher valuations than shown by the invoices used at the Custom-house.

On the part of the claimants it was contended that the goods were imported for account of the manufacturers, and were invoiced at their fair market value, and to sustain this theory, depositions, taken under a Commission, of several manufacturers of watches in Switzerland were read, all of whom testified that the watches seized were invoiced to the Custom-house at their full market value. The case occupied the Court and jury on Thursday and Friday of last week, and on Wednesday, May 21, was submitted to the jury on the evidence, arguments of counsel and the charge of His Honor the Judge.

The jury this morning found a verdict for the United States, condemning the goods.

For the United States, E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, and Webster & Craig; for the claimants, Messrs. Kauffman, Frank and Wilcoxson.

Deficit in the Cargo of the Prize Hiawatha—The Matter to be Inquired into.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—May 22.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. *The Bark Hiawatha and her cargo.*—This case came before the Court on a report of the Prize Commissioners. An *ex parte* order of sale of the cargo was made in March last, whereupon the Marshal commenced to discharge the cargo. An application was afterward presented by the Prize-Commissioners that the order should be so modified as to provide for the appraisal and care and custody of the cargo before the sale. Such order was made on May 6. The Prize Commissioners thereupon proceeded to examine the cargo, and they found that on comparing the amount of it with the bills of lading there was a very large deficiency. They reported this fact to the Court, and thereupon Judge Nelson made the following order:

"Upon the representation to this Court by the Prize Commissioners that on taking a list of the cargo of the above vessel, with a view to the appraisal and sale of the same, it appears that there is a large deficit in the cargo; and on request of the Marshal that an investigation be made, the Court hereby appoint James N. Wells, Esq., of the City of New-York, a Commissioner *pro hac vice*, to inquire into the said deficit at such time and place as he may appoint; and that the Prize Commissioners produce before said Commissioner such witnesses and proofs on the subject as they or either of them may see fit, and that the Commissioner report the testimony to the Court."

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

Conrad Poppenhusen vs. *Oscar Falke et al.*—This action was brought to enjoin the defendants from infringing upon two patents held by the plaintiff, and came up on final hearing. The patents were originally issued to one L. Otto P. Meyer, for improvements in the manufacture of hard rubber in plain and configurated forms, and were known as the "Grease" patent and the "Tin-foil" patent. The first was issued Dec. 20, 1853; the second was issued April 4, 1854, and reissued Aug. 16, 1859. They were assigned to the complainant after their original issue. The validity of the patents was sustained by the verdict of a jury in a suit against the New-York Gutta Percha Company, before Judge Ingersoll, in April, 1858, after which those defendants were enjoined by the same Judge from violating it, but a motion for an attachment for contempt in violating that injunction was denied by the same Judge in January, 1859.

This suit was brought on the Grease patent and on the reissued Tin-Foil patent. After the bill was filed, a motion was made for a preliminary injunction before Judge Shipman, and was granted as to the Grease patent, but denied as to the Tin-Foil patent.

The Grease patent was "for producing smooth and glossy surfaces upon the hard compound of caoutchouc and other vulcanizable gums, by means of the use of oil, or other equivalent substance, applied to the surface of the prepared gum, and the plates of metal or molds substantially as therein described." For this purpose the specification stated that animal or vegetable oils, or concrete fats, might be used.

The article used by the respondents was spirits of turpentine, with a small quantity of rubber dissolved in it, which they claimed was not an equivalent for the oil.

Held by the Court,—That on the evidence, this turpentine, with rubber dissolved in it, is an equivalent for the oil, and its use is an infringement upon the Grease patent, and, therefore, the preliminary injunction issued as to this patent must be made perpetual.

That as to the Tin-Foil patent the evidence showed that Meyer was the first to apply tin-foil and its equivalents to the preservation of the forms and shapes of the hard rubber compound during the process of vulcanization, and that the invention, as described in the original patent, applied as well to flat sheets and plain surfaces, as to those which were moulded into irregular and configurated forms.

That the motion for an attachment was denied by Judge Ingersoll, on the ground that it was not proved that the metal plates used by the respondents in that action were equivalents of tin-foil, and within the scope of the injunction previously issued.

That the reissued patent, however, embraces the use and application of all metal plates that are sufficiently flexible to be used in substantially the same way, with substantially the same results, that tin-foil could be used when applied, not only to irregular, but to plain flat sheets of the compound.

That on the proofs, the original invention of Meyer was coextensive with this construction of the reissued patent.

That, on the evidence, the outside rigid plates of iron, used by the respondents, are neither material nor useful, and do not relieve them from the charge of infringement.

That there is no evidence of fraud tending to invalidate the reissued Tin-Foil patent.

That perpetual injunction must therefore issue.

For complainant, Messrs. Keller and Sargent; for respondents, Mr. Fuller.

Decision in Prize—Property Restored.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. *The Steamer Labuan and Her Cargo.*—This vessel was captured by the *Portsmouth*, on the 1st of February, 1862, off the Boca Chica, one of the mouths of the Rio Grande, where she was lying at anchor. She was receiving a load of cotton, which came down the river ostensibly from Matamoras, in Mexico, which is across the river from Brownsville, Texas. The vessel was a British vessel, and the cargo was also claimed partly by British subjects and partly by a Spanish citizen, resident in Brownsville. The evidence showed that the *Labuan* was lying at anchor, with this cargo on board, at the time the United States vessels arrived to enforce the blockade.

The Court held that the evidence showed that the property was neutral property, and that there was no blockade established, and no evidence of a violation of the blockade, and directed the immediate restitution of the property, reserving the question of costs and damages for further consideration.

For the United States, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Woodford; for claimants, Mr. Lord and Messrs. Laroque & Barlow, and Wright & Merrihew.

Vanderbilt as the Agent of the Accessory Transit Company—Trustees and the Cestui Que Trust.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

James De Peyster Ogden et al. vs. *David Colden Murray, Receiver of the Accessory Transit Company.*—This case was submitted upon an agreed statement of facts, without action. The Accessory Transit Company was a corporation created by and under the laws of Nicaragua, and had an office in this City. In December, 1852, they purchased of Cornelius Vanderbilt seven steamships, for the sum of $1,350,000, for the purpose of running them on their line between New-York and San Francisco, *via* Nicaragua. Being a foreign corporation, the Company could not take the title to the ships in their own names, and the Board of Directors passed a resolution that plaintiffs and one G. J. Snow be appointed trustees to receive a transfer of the ships, and to hold them subject to the disposition of the Company. The ships were run by Vanderbilt, as agent of the Company. By an act of Congress, passed in 1854, the Company were authorized to hold steamships in their own name, and soon thereafter plaintiffs and Snow transferred the title of the ships to the Company by a bill of sale. Snow died, and the plaintiffs bring this action against the Receiver of the Company for compensation, claiming the same commission upon the $1,350,000, which is allowed by law to executors and administrators. The defendant's principal points are, that plaintiffs being at the time of the trust, the officers and directors of the Company, are not entitled to compensation as trustees. That if such commissions can legally be charged, the trustee may legally place himself in a position hostile and antagonistic to his *cestui que trust*, and the property of Corporations would be at the mercy of directors. That when trusts are accepted by parties already occupying trust positions, which may be considered as having the same general scope and object, commissions will not be allowed. (Benson *vs.* Hawthorn, quoted in Story's Eq. Juris, sec. 4, 662.)

That the Trustees incurred no responsibility and no risk, and earned no compensation. The mere assumption of a trust does not authorize the allowance of a commission. (Dixon *vs.* Homer, 2 Metcalf, 420.) Plaintiff's main point is that they are entitled to a commission as Trustees, and that it is well settled that Trustees are within the equity of the statute allowing commissions, by way of compensation. (Meacham *vs.* Stearns, 9 Paige, 399, 403, 404, in re. Kellogg, 7 Paige, 267.)

The case was stated in the Times of March 13, at which time decision was reserved.

The Court now rendered the following opinion:

Clerke, J.—Trustees, no doubt, are within the equity of the statute allowing compensation, by way of commission, to executors, administrators and guardians. But the right which such an equity indicates is not absolute in all cases. It must depend upon the circumstances under which the trustees are chosen, and under which they accept the appointment, upon the responsibility incurred, and upon the nature and extent of the services which they have rendered.

In the present case the plaintiffs were directors of the corporation for which the vessels were purchased. They became trustees merely for the purpose of enabling it to be effectuated—the corporation being a foreign one, and, therefore, incapable of owning American vessels. As to the nature and extent of the services rendered, they were nothing more than what may be expected from the position of the plaintiffs as Directors of the Company, although those services were not strictly within the sphere of their duties as Directors. There was not such an amount of additional labor or responsibility incurred, as, in the absence of an express agreement, entitles them, in fairness, to the compensation which they now claim. The judgment should be for the defendant.

Leonard, J.—There was no express agreement for commissions, nor could the plaintiffs, from their relation to the Corporation, make any such agreement. When the trustee is so situated that he cannot lawfully make an express agreement for his own benefit, I think it entirely clear that none can be implied.

Justice Ingraham concurred.

Alleged Infanticide—Dr. Cobel's Case on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Charles Cobel, plaintiff in error, vs. *The People, &c.*—Charles Cobel was indicted in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace on the 30th day of November, 1861, for manslaughter in the second degree, under the act of 1846, chap. 22, sec. 1, to which indictment the prisoner entered the plea of "Not Guilty." That on the 23d day of January, 1862, the prisoner was tried on said indictment in said Court of General Sessions, before Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge, and the jury returned the following special verdict:

"Not guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, but guilty of a misdemeanor, to wit: in the use and employment of instruments and other means upon the person of a pregnant woman with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman."

On the 31st day of January, 1862, the District-Attorney moved for judgment on the verdict, when the counsel for the prisoner moved, in arrest of the judgment, for the following reasons, to wit: That no judgment can be pronounced upon the defendant, because the verdict of "*not guilty of manslaughter in the second degree,*" is an acquittal of the defendant of the whole offence charged in the indictment, to wit: manslaughter in the second degree. The indictment contains no count for misdemeanor, even if it were competent for a charge of felony and misdemeanor to be contained in the same indictment, nor does it charge acts which constitute a misdemeanor under any statute of the State of New-York.

The principal points on appeal were, that where the offence is created by statute, it is well settled that the statutory description must be embodied in the indictment. The Court will observe, upon inspection of the indictment, that it is nowhere in said indictment alleged or stated "that the means employed by the defendant were used *with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of the said Mary Ann Baker.*"

In the case of the People *vs.* Allen, 5 Denio, 76, Judge Beardsley, in delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

"An indictment upon a statute must state all such facts and circumstances as constitute the statute offence, so as to bring the party indicted precisely under the provisions of the statute."

Decision reserved.

Edmon Blankman and J. Kennedy Furlong for plaintiff; Mr. Whitehead for the People.

Case of Edwin James—The Court will Inquire into the Question of His Citizenship.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard, and Rosencrans.

Matter of Edwin James.—In respect to this case Justice Ingraham yesterday remarked that Mr. James would receive notice to appear and answer the charges made against him, on the 31st instant. The Court further stated that the question of Mr. James' citizenship would also be considered in connection with the case.

Columbia College Law School—Report of the Committee on Prizes.

To the Trustees of Columbia College:

The Committee appointed to award the prizes in the Law Department of the College to the competitors in the graduating class of the present year, report that they have carefully examined the answers to the questions proposed by the Professor in the Department of Political Science. There are five competitors for this prize. We award it to Daniel W. Bond.

In the Department of Municipal Law there are fourteen competitors for the three prizes. These prizes, as we are instructed, are to be awarded on the joint merits of the "essays" and of the "answers" to the questions proposed by the Professor in this Department. We have duly read and examined the answers and the essays of these competitors, and we award these prizes as follows:

The first, (or two hundred and fifty dollars,) to Mr. George A. Black; the second, (or one hundred and fifty dollars,) to Mr. Sidmon Y. Keese; the third, (or one hundred dollars,) to Mr. John B. Storno. In the remaining eleven essays, there are undoubtedly different degrees of merit, but we are all of opinion that each is highly creditable to its author, and we could not make "honorable mention" of one or more of them without doing injustice to others. There is scarcely one of these essays that would not be of value to the profession, if published in any of the leading law magazines of the country.

We take pleasure in saying that the answers, both in "Political Science" and "Municipal Law," are with few exceptions a flattering evidence of the attainments of these students, and furnish satisfactory proof of the thorough legal training they have received from their Professors. We have, in the course of our professional lives, and under the appointment of the Supreme Court, examined many hundreds of candidates for admission to the bar of this State; and we are deeply impressed with the superior advantages enjoyed by the law student in this institution over those who come to the bar with only such preparation as is usually attainable in a law-office. The example of these students, in adopting this mode of legal education, should be followed by all who have it in their power to follow it; its beneficent effect on the character of the bar of the State would soon be manifest.

We cannot omit this opportunity of expressing our warm approbation of the act of the Trustees of Columbia College in requiring the full course of two years as a prerequisite to admission to the Bar by means of their diploma, and in asking the privilege from the Legislature only on that condition. We are confident that no shorter period will suffice to fit a young man for admission, and we must be permitted to express the earnest hope that the worthy and distinguished gentlemen who have in charge other law schools in this State will not delay following this most commendable example.

We sincerely congratulate the Trustees of Columbia College on the usefulness and the flourishing condition of their law department, and in the success of this important experiment. Dated New-York, May 21, 1862.

CHARLES P. KIRKLAND.
B. W. BONNEY.
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN,
Committee.

The Columbia College Law Class—Motion for their Admission to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Rosencrans.

Prof. Dwight now moved that the following class be admitted to practice:

George A. Black, D. W. Bond, Edward Carrington, Jr., John T. Connolly, Wm. M. Denman, Chas. DeRuyter, F. J. DePeyster, Robt. T. B. Easton, E. C. Fraser, Chas. H. Hatch, L. G. Hopkins, E. A. Henry, Stephen B. Hyatt, S. T. Keese, Edgar Ketchum, Augustus W. Nichol, T. L. Ogden, Eugene H. Pomeroy, R. T. Van Kleeck, Jr., Geo. Waddington, John S. Walker, H. W. White, Albert Wyckoff. The Court took the papers.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Hayward vs. *Ralston, et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to strike out as sham or false.

Schmidt, &c., vs. *Mayer.*—Judgment ordered.

Cunningham et al. vs. *Chamberlain et al.*—Motion granted; order to be settled.

Atherden vs. *Atherden.*—Attachment to issue, bailable in the sum of $300.

Scott et als. vs. *Schul.*—Order granted.

Hariet Hallowell vs. *John Hallowell.*—Divorce granted.

Gilbert, &c., vs. *Smith.*—Unless defendant, within fifteen days, serve and file case, motion granted; $10 costs.

Greenwald vs. *Bartels.*—Attachment to issue, bailable in sum of $800.

Watson vs. *Wetmor et als.*—Attachment to issue, bailable in $250.

Mary J. Gillies vs. *Robt. Gillies.*—Divorce granted.

Before Justice Clerke.

In the Matter of the Assessment for Regulating and Grading Eightieth-street.—Order settled.

Bradhurst vs. *Field et als.*—Settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

House vs. *Miller.*—Motion granted.

Naylor vs. *Anderson.*—Ordered that this action be, and the same is hereby continued against Catherine C. Anderson, as executrix of the defendant, Abel T. Anderson, deceased, with $10 costs of this motion, to be taxed to plaintiff in the cause.

Tiffany vs. *Garrison.*—Order granted.

Ward vs. *Gomey.*—Ordered that a commission issue.

Proctor vs. *Gaffray.*—Order granted.

Barbour vs. *Dawson.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Scott, Executor, &c., vs. *Simes.*—Case settled. Papers with the Special Term Clerk.

Before Justice Robertson.

Ball vs *Weed.*—Motion denied.

Mann vs. *Rury.*—Order settled.

Powers et al. vs. *Graydon et al.*—Motion granted.

Iselin et al. vs. *Graydon et al.*—Motion granted.

Clough vs. *Murray.*—Motion partly granted. See opinion.

Monroe vs. *Henderson, Railroad Company.*—Motion granted to postpone.

Bird vs. *Saulsbury.*—Motion granted.

Berry vs. *Chapman.*—Motion for a new trial denied with costs.

Betts vs. *Bache.*—Demurrer overruled with costs, and judgment for plaintiff, with liberty to the defendant to amend on payment of such costs.

Bank vs. *Betts et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied with costs.

Flanley vs. *Mason et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Iselin et al. vs. *Dalrymple et al.*—The plaintiffs may have a reference to Hon. Murray Hoffman, to take an account of the amounts received before the commencement of this action, and ascertain what their share would be; and judgment upon the coming in and confirmation of such report for such amount, they are not to be entitled to costs, but to pay the costs of the defendant Habershaw, who is an unnecessary party for such an accounting, and be allowed the Referee's fees to be paid out of the funds; the defendant Dalrymple's costs also to be paid out of the fund.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the *Edinburgh* and *Hansa* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

HENRY FINNERTY, OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, is requested by his parents to write immediately to them. Any person knowing the whereabouts of this youth, (who is 16 years of age, tall and slender, and who arrived at New-York from London in July last, and subsequently is said to have gone to Albany, N. Y., and from thence to Philadelphia, Penn.,) is respectfully requested to communicate the intelligence to his father, THOMAS FINNERTY, No. 299 Scotland-road, Liverpool.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF EIGHTEEN, OF prepossessing appearance, amiable and of a loving disposition, but of limited acquaintance, desires to correspond with a gentleman of suitable age with a view to matrimony. All communications strictly confidential. Address EMMA, Box No. 177 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

W. M. LLOYD, AUCTIONEER.

J. G. CADMUS will sell, at No. 117 Nassau-st., on FRIDAY, May 23, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of ready-made boys' clothing of a jobber, in lots, to suit the City and country trade, consisting of alpacas, linen clothes, &c., &c., in suits; jackets, pants, vests, sacks, &c. &c. Also, a lot of tailors' trimmings, together with fixtures, consisting of counters, &c., &c. Sail positive, rain or shine. Catalogues morning of the sale.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 23, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, all in good order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, stair-carpets, brass and silver-plated stair-rods, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and rosewood marble-top bureaus, marble-top centre tables, toilet tables, wardrobes, hatstands, mahogany, maple and oak chairs, glassware, china, and a large assortment of kitchen furniture.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WILLIAM IRVING.—Mortgage Sale—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) May 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, immediately after the sale of second-hand furniture, a large lot of silver-plated spoons and forks, scissors, shears, gold and silver watches, signs, glass show-case, two double-barreled guns, &c.

Also, two Grover & Baker sewing-machines—by order of the Mortgagee.

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Over $12,000 worth of household furniture to be peremptorily sold at public auction, on THIS DAY, AFTERNOON, at one elegant residence No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs. SALE COMMENCING AT [illegible] O'CLOCK PRECISELY. Comprising rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, [illegible] paintings, piano-forte, china, glass and silverware, table cutlery, Brussels, Wilton and ingrain carpets, [illegible] of every description, curtains, clock, [illegible] Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house.

SALE OF STEAMBOATS AT AUCTION.—The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company's steamboats

CITY OF BUFFALO and WESTERN METROPOLIS,

with furniture, tackle, &c., will be sold at the city of Buffalo, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 12 o'clock. A full and complete inventory, giving a description of the boats, engines, furniture, &c., may be had at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 2d of June next.

E. M. GILBERT,
HENRY KEEP,
A. HAVEMEYER, } Trustees.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, also, Parian and bronze figures, rich silver-plated ware, Bohemian glass and French porcelain. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 500 Broadway, a large assortment of Carrara marble statuary, alabaster figures and groups, classical vases, tazzas, fountains, &c., &c., being an entire importation just landed, and never before exhibited. The goods will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder, for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carrara statuary marble, namely: Sappho, by Beneme; Nymph, by Franchi; Venus of the Apple, by Franchi; Prayer, by Fantoni; Flemish Boy, with Shell; Egeria, by Foley; Fidelity, by Galli; Boy with Bird; Polemni, by Battelli; several busts representing the Seasons, Apollo, and many more too numerous to mention. Marble pedestals for statues or busts, console tables, and a full assortment of elaborate vases, tazzas, groups of animals, &c., for the decoration of parlors. Also, a large invoice of rich silver-plated ware, tea-sets, urns, waiters, casters, cake-baskets, ice-pitchers, liquor-stands, bouquet-stands, knives, pickle-frames, &c., and a fine assortment of Bohemian glass and French porcelain dinner, tea and toilet sets. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases at a small expense, and be forwarded by express. The goods are now on exhibition.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, moved to our store for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegantly carved rosewood suites, covered in crimson and green brocatel; carved rosewood marble-top centre and side tables; mahogany do.; elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, marble slabs and brackets; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; mahogany washstands, with marble tops; oval gilt frame French plate mirrors, elegantly painted and enameled cottage suites; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, feather-beds, blankets, rosewood marble-top hat-stands, rosewood marble-top etageres, mahogany chairs in haircloth, blackwalnut do. in do.; mahogany, blackwalnut and oak office desks; oak library; dining-room suits in green reps., silverplated stair-rods, blackwalnut and oak cane-seat arm-chairs, &c. Also, revolvers, gold-lined snuff-box, box telescopes, &c. Also, three cameras, with lens. Together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, &c.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at the southeast corner of 6th-av. and 44th-st., an assortment of household furniture, &c., (removed for convenience of sale,) consisting in part of rosewood sofas, tête-à-tête, &c., chairs in two colored brocatel and crimson reps, mahogany extension table, marble-top sideboard with mirrors, satinwood, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, paillasses, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, cribs, mirrors, dining-tables, mahogany dining-chairs in morocco, black walnut and iron hall-chairs, lace curtains, cornices, velvet and Brussels carpets, oilcloths, chandeliers, &c. Also, a small lot of kitchen utensils. Also, 16 oak and black walnut extension tables. Catalogues on Monday, 26th inst., at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames. Among the artists may be enumerated the works of Collins de Boisfeillet, Duvrien, Butterworth, Rosa G. H. Hall, Williamson, Petrini, Teniers, Rawstone, Coleman, Brentano, Boddington, Merwin, Oertel, Lyde, Forbes, N. J. Bogert, Noble, Muller, G. L. Brown, J. E. Freeman, Gifford, Hennesey, Barrow, Cantano, Griswold, J. F. Kensett, Paul Vincent, T. W. Knapp, Jerome Bertrand, Williams, Marks of Florence, J. H. Ehninger, T. W. Knapp, Ravenswaay, of the Hague, and other artists of equal merit. They are now on exhibition as above, with Catalogues, and will be sold without reserve.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ONE SHARE OF THE TONTINE COFFEE-HOUSE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, May 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

One share or interest in the Tontine Coffee-House property. The nominees now surviving are twenty-seven in number, and by the terms of the trust under which the property is held it is to be divided when there are seven survivors. The property is worth upwards of $100,000; the last dividend was $195 per share. For further particulars apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

PIN FACTORY FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at Cohoes, Albany County, New-York, on the 12th of JUNE, 1862, 2 P. M., on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the machinery, fixtures and appurtenances of the Albany Pin Company, located in that village, being complete in all its parts for carrying on the manufacture of Pins, and consisting of

27 Pin-making machines,
5 Pin-sticking machines,

together with turning lathes, wire straighteners, shafting, dies, cutters, and all the tools requisite for conducting the business. Terms liberal. For particulars, inquire of C. W. BENDER, or LOUIS SPANIER, Albany, N. Y.

Chambers & Fairchild, Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, TYPE, BINDERS' TOOLS, &C.—GUSTAVUS BAYLIES will sell at No. 23 Dey-st., on FRIDAY, May 23, at 10 o'clock, 18 printing presses, 4 standing presses, 90 cases and type, 18 chases, 100 founts type, all well assorted, together with a large variety of printers' and bookbinders' tools. Also, superior power lathes, complete. Catalogues now ready and property on view as above.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—THE STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of hardware and fixtures at store No. [illegible] Hudson-st., and two horses and wagons, etc., will be sold at auction at said store on the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. E. STEWART, Receiver.

May 22, 1862.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
FINE LACE GOODS
FROM AUCTION THIS WEEK.
REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
NEW STYLES, FOR $6 and $8.
PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $6, $8, $10.
PUSHER LACE VEILS, FROM 6s.
IMITATION VEILS, FROM 3s.
THREAD BORDERED VEILS, from $2.
THREAD VEILS, FROM $3 50.
POINT LACE COLLARS, FROM $2.
EVERY VARIETY WHITE AND BLACK SILK
SLEEVE, BONNET AND CAPE LACES.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
BARBES AND COIFFURES, REAL AND IMITATION.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY.
LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES
NOW OPENING.
EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FROM 12s. TO $8 A PAIR.
8-4 EMBROIDERED CURTAIN LACES FROM 3s.
FULL LINE VESTIBULE LACES,
EMBROIDERED CURTAIN MUSLINS,
NOTTINGHAM LACES AND LACE CURTAINS,
FIGURED AND DOTTED SWISS MUSLINS,
WHITE GOODS, &C.,
VERY LOW.
204 AND 206 6TH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

R. H. MACY
IS NOW OPENING
FINE TARLETANS, ALL COLORS,
TWO YARDS WIDE, 1s. A YARD.
204 AND 206 6TH-AV., TWO DOORS BELOW 14TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, &c.,
FOR LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' WEAR.
COMPLETE STOCK COTTON AND LISLE THREAD
HOISERY AND GAUZE MERINO UNDER WEAR.
LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE, PLAIN & O WORK.
At 1-6 2s., 2-6, 3s., 4s.
GENTS' LISLE THREAD HALF HOSE,
LADIES' AND MISSES' PARIS SILK MITTS,
SHORT AND LONG, ALL QUALITIES,
FROM AUCTION
VERY LOW.
FULL STOCK LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
LADIES' KID FINISH SILK GLOVES VERY LOW.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY—
CLOSING OUT STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
WILL COMMENCE THIS WEEK TO REDUCE AND
CLOSE OUT ALL OUR
LADIES' AND MISSES' PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS,
BLOOMERS, FLATS, MAY QUEENS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

R. H. MACY
CLOSING OUT STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
WILL COMMENCE THIS WEEK TO REDUCE AND
CLOSE OUT ALL OUR
LADIES' AND MISSES' PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS,
BLOOMERS, FLATS, MAY QUEENS, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS—STRAW BONNETS.—20,000 STRAW Bonnets, at great bargains. Split Straw Bonnets, Dress Bonnets, Traveling Bonnets, Children's Hats and Bloomers. Bonnets and Hats of every kind. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 581 Broadway, No. 581, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to take the care of children; thoroughly understands her business; has no objections to go to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st., in the rear, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing, by a young, active and willing person, of a good disposition, in the City or country; City references; a permanent situation desired. Address MARIA, or inquire of A. M. See, No. 294 4th-av., below 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing, or as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing, or would take care of children and sew. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. [illegible] West 21st-st., to whom she refers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. No objections to the country. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 221 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. [illegible] East 9th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on a lady; can do lady's hair-dressing; City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 East 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A young woman, lately landed, wishes a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has good reference from the old country; can be seen for two days at No. 174 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to go with a family in the country for the Summer; can be seen at her present employer's until engaged. Call at No. 14 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable woman wishes to get a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker; would be willing to attend to children, or assist with anything through the house; a quiet home more an object than wages. Call at No. 119 8th-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young Scotch woman desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is fully competent for either situation; is willing and obliging; has first-class references as to character, capability, &c.; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to see to children; has lived with her present employer five years, and will be well recommended as a valuable and faithful help. Apply at No. 22 Mansfield-place, (West 51st-st.,) between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid or waitress; would be willing to do the fine washing and ironing; no objections to go to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 149 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant Scotch girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as cook; has been a short time in England; understands all kinds of cooking; can make good bread and biscuit; understands all about milk and butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 104 28th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR A superior woman, as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has lived eight years in her last situation, in a first-class family in the City; will be found to be neat in her person, and a thorough cook. Can be seen by applying to Mr. HENDERSON, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, jellies, ice-cream, and desserts of all kinds; also bread and biscuits in the best manner; best of City reference given. Can be seen for this week at 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A professed cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, such as soups, blanc mange, jellies, roast, boiled, fried, and all kinds of cooking. The best of City reference. Call at No. 53 King-st., front basement. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as first-rate cook, and to help with the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of city references from her last place. Call at No. 88 West 20th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as excellent cook and baker; would like to go in the country; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best references. Call at 83 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in rear, for two days.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED, by a competent woman, who thoroughly understands her business—soups, meats, game and desserts. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 124 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soup, meats, game, pastry, jellies cake, bread; will go any distance in the country; can be seen for two days, at No. 115 24th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, who perfectly understands her business; she does not wish to go in the country. Call at her present employer's, No. 13 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook, with the best of City references; understands her business perfectly. Call at, or address, No. 52 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A woman, as cook; one who understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 165 East 11th-st., near Avenue A.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, in a private family, as a very good French cook. Good references will be given. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class cook; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED, A SITUation by a woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, pastries, jellies, ice cream, bread, biscuits and desserts. Can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has lived four years with her last employer; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker, neat in her kitchen, willing and obliging; would go to the country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY two young Welsh women, situations in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress; both have the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 952 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a very trustworthy and competent girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a private family; is in every respect a desirable servant, and changes places but seldom; refers to a Brooklyn family. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; she fully understands her business and can give good City reference. Call at No. 496 3d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable capable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a first-rate plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; neat and tidy about her work; wages from $7 to $8. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady faithful girl desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; will be found to know her duties thoroughly; makes excellent bread and pies; has good reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Inquire for KATE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; best City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; perfectly understands cutting and fitting, and is accustomed to wait on ladies. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 East 14th-st., where she has lived eight years.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a neat and active Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook and baker of bread and biscuit, and a good washer and ironer; good City references. Call at ACKERMAN & CONCKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully competent, and would have no objection to go in the country, to keep house for a gentleman preferred; or she would travel with a family. Apply at No. 115 West 26th-st., back room, first floor. Can be seen for three days.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation to wait on a lady and sew, or to take care of children and sew. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at 33 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress, in a private family; understands French fluting in the neatest manner; the best of reference. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as professed laundress, or would do chamberwork; has lived in the best families; the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 83 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by an American woman, a Protestant, capable of taking the entire charge of an infant and small children. Can give the best of of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 175 East 15th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A PROTestant, wishes a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take entire charge of an infant or children; is a good sewer; has no objections to travel; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 368 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a young girl, in a private family, to take care of children or to do chamberwork, and sew if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen at No. 352 6th-av., private door, next to milliner's.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby or growing children; she has many years' experience in the care of children; is willing and obliging, and is kind to children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address No. 101 Waverly-place, corner of Macdougal-st., for two days, where she can be highly recommended; has no objections to travel.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman, either as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can furnish recommendations, or refer to her late employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 306 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at her present employers, No. 27 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE OR WAITING MAID.—A SMART and neat girl, who has had experience in the care of children, desires a situation as nurse or maid to some family going to Europe; can give the best of City reference, and is never sea-sick. Call at her present employer's for two days, at No. 130 West 42d-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, well acquainted with family sewing, as seamstress in a private family; no objections to city or country; prefers a home to high wages; is willing to travel; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 West 32d-st; near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; or chambermaid, or would assist in the care of growing children; can operate on the machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 119 5th-av., corner of 19th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation to do plain sewing, take care of children and do chamberwork; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 266 4th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, GOVERNESS, &c.—Wanted, by an intelligent Protestant woman, a situation as seamstress and nursery governess, or to superintend household duties. Apply at the store No. 2 Amity-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant young woman as waitress in a private family; best of testimonials as to ability, &c., can be produced. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—A SCOTCH GIRL WANTS A situation as above; understands her work in every respect; is neat, willing and obliging—City or country, good reference as to honesty and capability. Call at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, of neat and industrious habits, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or as laundress; has lived 7 years in one place. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., top floor, front room. No objection to the country.

GREAT EASTERN.—A LADY, SPEAKING French, Italian, English and Spanish, wishes to travel to Europe as interpreter, governess or useful friend to ladies. Is highly recommended, and could pay half her passage. Address EUROPE, No. 32 East 14th-st.

A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO TAKE IN washing at her residence, or go out by the day; terms reasonable; best of City reference given. Mrs. SMITH, No. 119 East 29th-st., first floor.

MALES.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—A HOTEL CLERK wants a situation; has been engaged as such for a number of years, in the Western States; best of City and Western reference given. Address H. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A young man, a situation as clerk, or in any capacity in which he can be useful; has recommendations from his last employers, and is willing to work for a moderate compensation. Address D. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, in some private family, by one who thoroughly understands his business; would assist in a garden or take care of a cow; has three years' reference from his late employer; City or country. Address P. L., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a sober, honest, industrious man; is a careful, steady driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; can procure the best reference; would have no objections to the country. Address J. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office,

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man; one who perfectly understands his business; is an excellent driver and an experienced groom; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business, and has lived five years in his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for two days, J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office. The best of reference given.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman or groom, by a young man, a Protestant, who understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at or address T. W. K., No. 18 Lexington-av., corner of 23d-st., for two days.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, SINgle man, (American,) wants a situation to take charge of some good place; is handy with tools; can do the most of the repairs required on a place; or, would like situation in a store as light porter or boxing up goods; has been in a store two years; good City reference given. Address J. M. G., Box 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, a Scotchman, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; is also an experienced groom; has excellent references for 10 years back; would have no objection to go as porter in a store, or in any situation where he can make himself useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery, three doors from corner of Houston-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY an Englishman, as gardener; (has a wife, without incumbrance,) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seedstore, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUAtion wanted, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Would make himself useful to his employer in any other capacity in which his services would be wanted. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man; no children; has had many years' practice in this country in all the branches of gardening, greenhouse and grapery; wife is a good cook, &c.; can give the best of references. Call on or address M. W., at Smith's seed-store, 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener; is married; no incumbrance; is a first-class man in all the details of his profession; is not afraid of work; has lived in his last place three years; has the best of City reference. Address M. W., No. 198 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Scotchman, a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; hot and cold graperies; has excellent reference for ten years; is a good hand over horses; would take a place as porter. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS WAITER.—A STEADY, CAPABLE MAN wants a situation as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; can produce the best of City reference; has no objections to go in the country or to travel. Any commands left for P. D., at No. 64 West-18th-st., or at the *Times* Office, Box No. 191, for two days, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; no objection to town or country; good City reference given. Can be seen at Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a Protestant that understands his business; no objection to town or country. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 48 West 25th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches; he can be well recommended by his last employer. Address H. M., No. 874 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN OF 24 YEARS, WHO speaks French, English, Spanish and Italian, wishes to go to Europe with a family; he can give the best recommendations. Apply for two days at No. 51 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A DRUMMER.—WANTED, A GOOD DRUMmer, for the U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*. Apply on board, at the Navy-yard.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, two German girls—one to do general housework, and the other as laundress; must be able to give City reference. Call at No. 158 East 14th-st., seventh house from 2d-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do housework. Apply at No. 55 Broome-st. Wages $3 a month.

A GROOM.—WANTED, AN ENGLISH OR Scotch groom; must be a Protestant. Apply to GEO. MURRAY, No. 33 East 13th-st.

TO FARMERS.—WANTED, A FARMER AND vegetable gardener; a single man of steady and industrious habits, and one who thoroughly understands the business, to work a small farm, 20 miles from the City; recommendations will be required. Apply at No. 275 Spring-st.

COMPOSITORS.—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS Book Compositors and a good Jobber are wanted at No. 15 Vandewater-st. The right kind of men may have permanent situations.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE METAL business; must be a good bookkeeper. Address Box No. 4,544 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS FOR A PRIVATE family in the City of Brooklyn; wages liberal. Three porters for stores. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

PLATE PRINTERS WANTED—APPLY TO the National Bank Note Company, No. 1 Wall-st., New-York, with reference as to character and ability.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with 35 acres of land, in Pawlings, Dutchess County, 2½ hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the dépôt. On the farm is a new and commodious house, (16 rooms,) with modern improvements and suitable out-buildings; good water near the door; a great variety of fruit, viz.: apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, several different varieties of grapes, &c.; with an abundance of shade and ornamental trees; a fine garden, and the location for health and comfort is unsurpassed. The place will be sold cheap, and with all, or any portion of the land desired. Terms easy. For particulars apply to WILLIAM KIRBY, No. 370 4th-av., or address J. B. DUTCHER, Pawlings, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MODEL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—Twenty-nine miles from New-York, by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. It contains eight acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The house is of frame, filled in. It is about 40 feet front, with piazza, conservatory, &c. It is modern, and in complete order; has bath, water-closets, and stationary wash-tubs; the gas-pipes are laid in the house. The out-buildings are abundant. Shrubbery highly ornamental; fruit abundant and very superior. Land and water view splendid. Schools, churches and dépôt convenient. One of the most healthfully situated and charming places within 50 miles of the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—In and near Madison, Morris County, N. J. One beautiful country seat, the most valuable property to be found in the country; contains 200 acres of highly-cultivated land, with a beautiful lake of water near the house; buildings all new, and modern style; large house and extensive out-buildings; the buildings cost more than is asked for it; there is no farm or country seat in the State to exceed it; price, $60,000. Also, several small farms, village houses and building sites, for sale; 8 farms, from 20 to 150 acres. Also, to rent for the Summer, a farm house and garden, stabling house, all furnished and in good order. For particulars, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison.

TO LET—FOUR GOOD COUNTRY HOUSES, near to each other, on an estate of nearly a thousand acres; mountain scenery, and near the City; air and water of the purest, and positively no mosquitoes or fever and ague. They will be let at a nominal rental, (with what land is required,) for this Summer or year. Houses all new. Refer to JNO. D. SHERWOOD, Esq., Trinity Buildings, Room No. 84, or E. A. STANSBURY, Esq., Secretary Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON RAHway-av., near Elizabeth, New-Jersey; house large two-story, 30x50, surrounded with fruit and shade; three or more acres of ground, upon which is plenty of strawberries, Lawton blackberries, grapes, pears, apples and other fruit. Rent, $300. Also, to let, a three-story brick house on 125th-st., Harlem, 120 feet east of 6th-av.; rent very low. SYLVESTER LAY, Attorney at Law, and Commissioner for all the States, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT near the Neptune House, at New-Rochelle. The house, containing ten rooms, is beautifully situated on the salt water. The grounds contain five acres. Flower and kitchen gardens well stocked with choice fruit. Within fifteen minutes of the railroad cars, and three minutes of the steamboat. Inquire of C. H. DE LUZE, No. 60 Murray-st., up stairs.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated; recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, WITH SUITable out-buildings, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, about one mile from the dépôt of the New-Haven Railroad, and within half a mile from the village and steamboat landing, and within a short distance of a good school and churches; about ¾ an acre of land, all in fine order. Apply to WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN WESTchester County, 30 miles from the City, half a mile from dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and six miles from Tarrytown. A large house, stable, &c.; one and a half acres of land, in fine order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees. Ready for immediate occupancy, with or without the furniture. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUtiful residence in Westchester County, near White Plains; large new house, 40x45, two-story, attic and wing, carriage-house and barn, all in complete order; 34 acres of choice land, abundance of fruit, fine garden all made; near the dépôt. Will be let low if applied for soon. JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land, in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house, of brick, 50 feet square, with an extension; also, necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, near the steamboat landing, a large double house, with spacious grounds, handsomely shaded, stable and carriage house. Fine boating and bathing close at hand. Apply to S. P. NASH, Trinity Building, or W. J. TOMLINS, Oyster Bay.

FOR SALE—AT EAGLEWOOD, NEAR PERTH Amboy, a house, nearly new, and about four acres of excellent land; a garden well stocked with fruit; delightful scenery, and all in good order. Price $4,000. Inquire of R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st.

FOR SALE AT DOBB'S FERRY—A VERY desirable house and about two acres of land, situated near the dépôt, with a fine river view. Inquire of FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO SMALL COTtages, situated on Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn. For particulars apply to G. H. WHITE, Rose Hill Seminary.

FINANCIAL.

ARMY CLAIMS COLLECTED BY APplying to the proper parties. As I have been mulcted 50 per cent. by an unscrupulous person who pretends that no claims can be collected unless he takes the same in hand, I am anxious to give the necessary information to parties having just claims. I can be seen at No. 17 Centre-st., near the City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. each day.
M. MURPHY.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Co. have this day declared an interest dividend of 7 (seven) per cent., dating from the issue of the certificates (Feb. 15, 1861,) to the 1st of June, 1862, and payable on the 2d of June. By order of the Trustees. EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

$5,000 ORIENT INSURANCE SCRIP, and $5,000 ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP, for sale TODAY by
WM. C. GILMAN & SON,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES for England and Scotland about the 1st of June next, will undertake to transact such business as may be intrusted to his care; can give the best of references. Address F. C., Box No. 1,590 Post-office.

PLANTS! PLANTS!

A splendid collection of verbenas, roses, and all other bedding-out plants, for sale by WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, corner 29th st. and Broadway. Bouquets and baskets of flowers, as usual.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Hempstead.
On and after June 8, mail train will run on Sundays, to Yaphank, at excursion rates, leaving 34th-st. at 8:15 A. M., and return leaving Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

GUANO FOR SALE.—FIFTY BARRELS WILL be sold for storage account, on May 27, 1862, if not paid previous to that time by owners.
W. R. FINCH, Avenue A and 23d-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE STORE FLOORS, FIRST FLOORS above, and basements of the elegant iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., corner of Elm. They are connected by archways, making a front on Canal-st. of 50 feet, and will be let all together, or in parts to suit. Now open from 9 till 4. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 85 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of front and back parlors, extension basement, kitchen with range, bath and all the modern improvements, with two rooms in 3d-story to small family; rent low; references exchanged. Inquire to above number.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE, WITH water and gas, corner of Warren and Henry sts., Brooklyn; the house will be repainted, and put in complete repair, and possession given on the 1st of May. Rent moderate. Apply to A. G. JEROME, 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A NEAT, NEW HOUSE, THREE-STORY, basement and cellar, brick, on 91st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; has gas, water, furnace, bath, closets, &c.; rent low; for two years, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER
TO LET.
By JOHN GAUDU,
No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted and suited for manufacturing purposes. No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED—"Cedar Cliff," situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, between the residences of Messrs. Cunard and Duncan. This house has been constantly occupied as a Summer and Winter residence; has every convenience; ice-house filled, and garden planted, and plenty of choice fruit in season. "Cedar Cliff" is one of the most charming marine residences in the neighborhood of New-York. For particulars, apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the house and grounds at Newburgh lately occupied by Prof. G. W. Greene. The house will accommodate a large family, and is very convenient, and in perfect order. The grounds attached contain four acres, with stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply, for further particulars, to THOMAS GEORGE or WILLIAM HILTON, at Newburgh.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE Summer at Spuyten Duyvil on the Hudson River Railroad, one hour from Chambers-st. The house is convenient and roomy, is in a healthy neighborhood, is surrounded by ¾ of an acre of ground, and there is a stable and coach-house on the premises. Inquire of S. CONOVER, Jr., No. 474 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURnished house, with 6 acres of ground, a stable, a very fine vegetable garden, and a profusion of all kinds of choice fruit, for the Summer, or for a longer period. For further particulars, inquire of B. A. MUMFORD, No. 101 Pearl-st.

TO LET, IN THE COUNTRY—A FURNISHed house, with barn and garden attached, to rent for the Summer, in the pleasant town of Northampton, Mass., within three minutes' walk of railroad dépôt. For particulars address H. S., Box 100, Northampton Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED.—A DESIRABLE country residence at Glen Cove L. I.; easy access; fine shade trees, plenty of fruit, and every way desirable; perfectly healthy and salubrious. Apply to WM. F. REED, No. 166 Fulton-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BROWN STONE house, to a private family only, No. 48 East 29th-st., near 4th-av.; all the modern improvements; lot, 125 feet deep, rent moderate. Apply to H. H. RICE, No. 18 City Hall, second story.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island. Rent, $120 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW-JERSEY.

Having taken this elegant and popular establishment, I shall open it on the 1st of June, generally refitted and newly furnished with linen, crockery, etc. A long experience in the hotel business at the Astor House, New-York, and other first-class hotels, enables me to give assurance that it will be kept in the very best manner. Trains for the Mountain, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad, leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Rooms may now be engaged on favorable terms. More particular information may be had by addressing the subscriber, or by calling on Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House.
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

BOARDING FOR THE INVALID AND PLEASURE SEEKER AT THE EASTON MEDICINAL SPRING.—Good board and pleasant lodgings can be obtained at the Easton Medicinal Spring. The situation is healthy and salubrious, and the water of the Spring invigorating and purifying. All the modern conveniences for bathing, &c. For further reference inquire of S. H. WALES, editor of *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, or at the store of S. Sterling, Jr., No. 84 Water-st., Bridgeport, Conn. Distance from Westport to Easton, one hour's ride, and from Bridgeport 40 minutes.

RICHFIELD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—The Spring House at Richfield Springs will open for the reception of visitors May 31. A telegraph line is now in operation to this place. The celebrated Richfield Sulphur Water is kept for sale by F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.
JOSHUA WHITNEY.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—THE LARGE PRIvate boarding-house, Washington Hall, on Broadway, between Congress and Empire Springs, is now open. Its ample and well-shaded grounds render it attractive for families and others wishing a quiet resort. Address
Mrs. J. W. MASON.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, CLIFFWOOD, N. J.—Will be opened June 1, for the reception of permanent and transient guests. The above place is accessible by the Keyport boat, foot of Robinson-st., N. Y. Communication by letter will be promptly attended to.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—WILBUR HOUSE, corner Washington and Federal sts., well known as a first-class family boarding-house, is now open for the reception of guests; is about five minutes' walk from Congress Springs or dépôt. MRS. E. A. WILBUR.

SUMMER RESORT.—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, mountain air, and forty acres of forest park, free from dust and other annoyances, with first-class hotel accommodations, at Round Hill Water-cure, Northampton, Massachusetts. Prices consistent with the times.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE VALUABLE FARM lately owned by Stephen Campbell, (deceased,) in Greenburgh, Westchester County, N. Y., 25 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of choice land, with a fine orchard of apple trees, now in good bearing condition.

The buildings comprise two barns, one of which is 36 by 64 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it. It is supplied with good springs; is about three miles and a half east of Tarrytown, on a good road leading to White Plains. Further information concerning it may be obtained by inquiring of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, on the premises, or of J. C. MILLER, No. 5 South-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Would be a very desirable place for a Summer residence, containing about 40 acres, situated in the township of Hempstead, one-half mile from the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, about 18 miles from Brooklyn. Modern house, with extension, containing 10 rooms, with brick cellar, two large barns and out-buildings; plenty of fruit, with a young orchard of very choice fruit, large field of grain, good grass, together with wagons, harness and all kinds of farming implements, with a large lot of manure. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 171 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

12 IMPROVED FARMS IN THE BEAUTIFUL Valley of Tioga, Penn., (railroad all the way from Jersey City,) will be exchanged for merchandise or City property. Also, fifty farms and country seats for sale or exchange for City property. Also, an excellent business chance for a small capitalist.
JOHNSON, GOULD & HAYWARD,
No. 187 Greenwich-st.

FARM WANTED FOR CASH—ABOUT 50 TO 100 acres good productive land, with good buildings, within three or four hours' ride from New-York. Answers, to insure attention, should give full particulars, how accessible and lowest cash price. Principals only will address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—For one that suits, a handsome and valuable store down town, in a first-rate business location, with some cash, is offered in exchange. Apply to the owner, at No. 58 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—The large dwelling-house No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; terms of sale easy, or rent to a good tenant low; premises may be seen, and further particulars learned, by application to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR ACRES OF land within twenty miles of this City, two lots on 50th-st., located near Columbia College. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON will make her début at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in LA TRAVIATA, on SATURDAY EVENING, May 24, under the direction of CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON.....as.....VIOLETTA
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON.....as.....ALFREDO
Mr. VINCENZO MORINO.....as.....GERMOND

Between the second and third acts, Miss Boughton will sing the much admired song of CHERRY RIPE, in appropriate costume.

Reserved seats for sale at the Academy and at Adler's Music Store, No. 335 Fulton-st. Also, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
To be given by the members of the
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G.,
In aid of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded Soldiers.
Music by the
NATIONAL GUARD BAND.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 29, 1862.

Tickets, $1 each, to be had of the members of the Regiment, or of Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway; Asher Taylor, Esq., No. 37 Wall-st.; Ladies' Home, corner Lexington-av. and 51st-st.

N. B.—The hat and cloak room will be thrown open gratuitously.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GALA MATINEE.
OPERA.
GRAND COMBINATION PERFORMANCE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPERA MATINEE OF THE SEASON.
Miss KELLOGG, GOTTSCHALK, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI, MUZIO.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 24, at 1 o'clock.

The public are respectfully informed that a grand combination Matinee, embracing the best vocal and instrumental talent in the City, will be given on SATURDAY next, 24th inst., at Niblo's Saloon.

On this occasion will be performed entire, and with the same éclat as at the Academy of Music, where it was produced this season with so much success, Donizetti's delightful opera,

LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.
Marie..........Miss Clara Louise Kellogg
Tonio..........Signor Brignoli
Sulpizio..........Signor Susini

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG will sing, at the conclusion of the opera, the celebrated Clara Louise Polka, composed expressly for her by Signor Muzio.

Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
will on this occasion play
1.—Fantasia di Bravura "Jerusalem," composed by himself.
2. { A Etude of Chopin, in F minor.
{ B Valse de Chopin, in A flat.
3.—Fantasia on Ballo in Maschera, (first time) composed and performed by Gottschalk.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor Muzio

Tickets $1. Seats can be secured in advance, commencing this morning, at 9 A. M., at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Sibell's, Wall-st.

WINTER GARDEN.
TWENTY-NINTH NIGHT OF MISS BATEMAN.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of
MISS BATEMAN as ROSA GREGORIO,
in the new Drama.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY—EXQUISITE MUSIC—
PICTURESQUE EFFECTS—THRILLING
TABLEAUX.
Leader of the Orchestra..........Mr. E. Mollenhauer
FRIDAY EVENING, May 23,
For the third time, the new Drama of
ROSA GREGORIO;
or,
THE CORSICAN VENDETTA.
ROSA GREGORIO..........Miss BATEMAN
Albert, her husband..........J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Antonio, her brother..........Edwin Adams
Gregorio, father of Rosa..........T. De Walden
Spagazzi, head of a rival family..........A. D. Bradley
Crespo, a fisherman..........A. H. Davenport
Marita, nurse to Rosa..........Mrs. W. R. Blake
Yacintha, wife of Spagazzi..........Mrs. A. Hind
Carina, Gregorio's housekeeper..........Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
For full cast see bills of the House.
In the course of the piece a
SERENADE, SONG and CHORUS,
By O. G. Lockwood, T. B. Prendergast, W. J. Stanley.

WALLACK'S.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
Will be repeated the great Drama of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,
already acted to the two most crowded audiences of the season.
Manuel, Marquis de Champcey..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Dr. Desmarets, formerly of the French Army..........Mr. Mark Smith
Louise Van Berger, formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house..........Mrs. John Sefton
Gaspar Laroque, formerly Captain of a privateer..........Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Bevannes, a man of the world..........Mr. Reynolds
Alain, confidential domestic..........Mr. Young
M. Nouret, a Notary..........Mr. Browne
Yvonett, a Breton shepherd..........Mr. C. Parsloe
Marguerite..........Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey, a relative of the Laroque family..........Miss Mary Gannon
Madame Laroque, daughter-in-law to Gaspar..........Mrs. Vernon
Mlle. Helouin, a governess..........Miss Fanny Morant
Christine, a Breton peasant girl..........Miss Fanny Reeves
SATURDAY—
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
First time here,
JOHN BULL,
One of the most celebrated of Colman's standard Comedies.
MONDAY—
BENEFIT OF MISS GANNON.
(First time here,) the fine Comedy, so popular in this Company,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
TUESDAY—
A POPULAR PLAY.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of
MONEY.
In rehearsal, Henriette—Americans in Paris—Little Treasure.

EXTRA—WALLACK'S—EXTRA.
MISS
MARY GANNON
Begs to announce to the public that her
BENEFIT
will take place on
MONDAY, May 26,
when the ever-attractive Comedy,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
will be given in the new theatre for the
FIRST TIME,
the cast embracing
THE ENTIRE STRENGTH
of this splendid company.

WALLACK'S.
Mr. BLAKE'S BENEFIT,
SATURDAY, May 24.
Coleman's standard comedy (first time in several years) of
JOHN BULL,
with a great cast.
Box book now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Sixth week of the
Magnificent Operatic Spectacle of
THE ENCHANTRESS.
STELLA..........MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
whose superb vocalization has created a complete
FURORE OF ADMIRATION.
ANNETTI GALETTI,
the GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ARTIST of the day.
Mr. Peter Richings..........as..........Dr. Mathanasius.
New Scenery, Novel Mechanism,
Gorgeous Costumes, Splendid Dances,
Full Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra.
The spectacle will be produced
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Admission 50 cents; family circle 25 cents.

NIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS,
PALACE GARDEN, 14TH-ST and 6TH-AV.
LAST WEEK OF THESE GREAT PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7,
And every Afternoon and Evening during the week,
CINDERELLA AT EVERY PERFORMANCE.
Produced for the
ESPECIAL AMUSEMENT OF THE JUVENILES.
And to introduce for the first time
Commodore FOOTE and Col. SMALL
In the characters of The Prince and Pedro,
SUPPORTED BY SEVENTY-FIVE CHILDREN.
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL.
All the Equestrian, Acrobatic and Gymnastic Stars.
Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
Children to afternoon entertainments, 15 cents.

THE ALLEGHANIANS,
THE ALLEGHANIANS,
VOCALISTS AND SWISS BELL PLAYERS,
Will give a Concert
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
At the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY WILL GIVE a Concert THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the Rose-Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
SONGS FOR THE TIMES.
Among which will be the song that was interdicted in the Army of the Potomac.
Doors open at 7; Concert will commence 7¾.
Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE thirty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries, No. 625 Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GETTY'S LODGE NO. 11, I. O. O. F.—OUR Brother, P. G. JOHN MARRENNER, died at 5 o'clock A. M., on the 22d inst. The members of this Lodge, and the Order generally, are requested to meet at our Lodge-room in Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the deceased from his late residence, No. 9, Rutgers-st.
CORNELIUS B. HULSART, N. G.
W. H. BERTLING, R. S. P. T.

NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. John H. Fanning, Esq., will read a paper on "School Discipline:" All friends of Education are invited to attend.
ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

THE TURF.

FASHION ASSOCIATION COURSE.
TWO MILES AND REPEAT—FRIDAY, May 23.

Purse of $100; two miles and repeat in harness. The following are entered: S. m. Lady Emma, s. m. Jilt, b. g. James Lynch, s. g. Nimble Dick—Hiram Woodruff, D. Tallman, D. Pfifer and S. McLaughlin, drivers. Boats from James-slip and 34th-st. every five minutes. Cars from Hunter's Point at 1 P. M. Fare 10 cents.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST DAY BUT ONE,
LAST DAY BUT ONE,
LAST DAY BUT ONE,
OF THE
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW,
GRAND NATIONAL DOG SHOW.
THE EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASES!
As the close of this wonderful exhibition approaches,
THE PEOPLE ARE MORE EAGER THAN EVER
to see this splendid collection of the Canine race, and
THE MUSEUM IS CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT
by the very first families, ladies, gentlemen, and children.
REMEMBER, BUT TWO DAYS MORE
remain, for the show positively closes to-morrow, May 24.
The exhibition embraces the finest specimens of every distinct breed of dogs known, and
FOUR HUNDRED PREMIUM DOGS,
including Mr. FRANCIS BUTLER'S magnificent
GIANT SIBERIAN BLOOD-HOUND,
WHICH TOOK THE $1,000 PREMIUM.

Several of these beautiful dogs have been taught by their owners to perform many astonishing tricks—dancing, waltzing, rope skipping, &c., which they will exhibit every hour.

The Dogs will be on exhibition AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING, from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

All the other novelties of the Museum will also be on exhibition, including the renowned COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT; THE QUAKER OR WOODEN GUN from the Rebel Fortifications at Centreville, Va.; THE GREAT LIVING WHALE, THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS, THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION, LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING TURTLE, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
The splendid Drama,
NORA CREINA.
And the laughable Comedietta,
A DEAD SHOT.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.
GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
June 3. $2,000 in premiums for finest BABIES, TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUATERNS, and FAT BABIES.

☞ One Hundred Babies have already been entered for competition, and secured their certificates. That being the number limited, the lists are closed, except to a few more Fat Babies, Twins, Triplets and Quaterns.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE BEAUTIFUL AND ROMANTIC DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE,
OR
A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
With the entire company in the cast.
MISS LAURA KEENE.....as..........OGARITA.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, NEW MUSIC AND PROPERTIES.

RAREY, THE HORSE-TAMER,
AT THE
COOPER INSTITUTE.
TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1862.
MR. J. S. RAREY,
THE CELEBRATED HORSE TAMER.
THREE CONSECUTIVE LECTURES,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
MAY 27, 29 AND 30,
ON THE SCIENCE OF BREAKING IN AND TAMING
THE WILDEST AND MOST VICIOUS HORSES.
A LEADING FEATURE
IN THE
PRESENT SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS,
PECULIARLY NOVEL AND INTERESTING,
Will consist of the introduction in the first lecture
OF A PERFECTLY UNBROKEN COLT.
The same animal will be presented in the succeeding lectures, demonstrating to the public the complete
PROGRESS OF THE HORSE UNDER A SERIES OF
MR. RAREY'S LESSONS,
And exhibiting the
THOROUGH EDUCATION FOR THE SADDLE IN AN
INCREDIBLY SHORT SPACE OF TIME.
Mr J. S. RAREY begs leave respectfully to inform the public that this will be the
ONLY SERIES OF LECTURES
Which he will be able to give in New-York
DURING THE PRESENT SEASON,

Price of tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. A few reserved seats on the platform at $2 each. The tickets will be for sale on Saturday next, at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, in Broadway; Sibell's, in Wall-st., and at the principal hotels.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERman family, occupying a first-class house at No. 29 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., would let elegantly furnished back parlors, with extension rooms on first and second floors, with excellent board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a small quiet family residing in 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address D. N., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st. References given and exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with first-class board; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 68 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry. References exchanged.

FURNISHED.—A LARGE FRESCOED PARLOR, with large bed-room adjoining, cost $2,500 to furnish them, to let to gentlemen without board; also a stable in rear of house, at No. 35 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A young man wishes an unfurnished room, with gas, in a private house not above 14th-st. Breakfast and dinner at 6. Address, stating terms, which must be low, J., care of R. G. H., No. 31 Pine-st., for two days.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON the second floor, to let, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen, with or without board; house has gas, bath, &c., and is very pleasantly and conveniently located; family private. Inquire at No. 55 Jane-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, either furnished or unfurnished, to two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, with board. The house is first-class, location very central, and table unexceptionable. Address Y. Z., Post-office.

A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, with partial board, desirable for two or three gentlemen, consisting of front parlor and back room, with folding doors, hall bedroom and bath room—all on second floor; family private. Apply at No. 55 Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A LARGE, WELL furnished room, for a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with board in a private family. The location is unsurpassed, and within three minutes' walk of either ferry. Apply at No. 51 Columbia-st.

RESTAURANT MEALS SERVED AT ALL hours of the day; also, furnished rooms to let. Prices moderate, at No. 43 Walker-st., west of Broadway, New-York.
WM. C. GREENE, Proprietor.

TO LET—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM IN A private house, with or without board, at No. 27 Bayard-st., between the Bowery and Chrystie-st.

NO. 58 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—Family single. Gentlemen can obtain desirable board. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT A NEW HOUSE, WITH large, airy rooms, situated on Peach Lake, near Croton Falls, Westchester County, accessible by all trains on the Harlem Railroad. The location is pleasant and healthy, with facilities for fishing, boating, hunting and driving; in the immediate vicinity. Adjoining, is a large grove, also buildings for horses and carriages. Inquire of S. B. QUICK, at D. Collamore & Co.'s, No. 479 Broadway; of Baker & Vail, No. 238 Washington-st.; or address G. C. VAIL, North Salem, N. Y.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Spring and Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED AT GLEN Cove, Oyster Bay, or in the vicinity, for a lady and servant, during the Summer months, in a genteel private family. Terms for both not to exceed $8 per week. References exchanged. Address DOUGLAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, for two days.

VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER BOARD AT Cornwall, on the Hudson. Applicants will please address LOCUST GROVE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. References, Rev. Dr. Cressey, Newburgh; S. W. Fullerton, Esq., Newburgh; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Gen. Geo. P. Morris, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD AGENCY.—FARMERS and others desiring boarders for the Summer, can be supplied by addressing J. PETET & CO., No. 106 Orange-st., Brooklyn, with details as to accommodations, location, &c. We have now on our books some thirty applications for board. Price of registering, $1.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—DOUBLE OR SINgle rooms; the house fronts the Hudson, half a mile above the village; the scenery is unsurpassed; fare by boat $3 per month. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing; two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal springs. Address H. E., Box No. 4,088 Post-office.

GOOD BOARD IN THE COUNTRY MAY be obtained at a farm-house, in a pleasant, elevated and healthy location, in Connecticut, easy of access to the City. The proprietor may be seen at No. 112 Fulton-st. 4

BOARDING.—TWO OR MORE FAMILIES CAN be furnished with good board, at a moderate rate, in a country farm-house, a few miles from New-York. Address A. F. P., No. 325 4th-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—YESTERDAY, (THURSDAY,) A SUM OF MONEY, which may be had by its owner on proving property and paying for this advertisement, at No. 74 Metropolitan Hotel.

A. KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS are a complete success. Having been introduced in this City and State but a few months, they are now the only cracker used by our well regulated families, hotels, insurance companies and banks. Sold wholesale or in neat family packages.
KING & BOULTON, Sole Agents,
No. 10 Cortlandt-st., second floor.

PIANOS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.—Also, French Organs, Melodeons, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Cigars, Sewing-machines, Guns, Pistols, Paintings, Paper, Plated Ware, &c. Cash advances on pianos, watches, diamonds, &c., or bought for cash.
L. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from Fifth Page.]

ness. Such assurances have become necessary, since it is stated that several steamers—the private property of citizens—have already been detained by the United States vessels in port. We do not understand upon what grounds these seizures were made, especially as Commodore Farragut, in his first message to the Mayor, pledged himself to protect private property. The free passage of steamers to the city from the up-river is absolutely necessary to the sustenance of this population, and we hope that Commodore Farragut does not intend to add the threat of starvation to the other menaces which he has launched against this city.

COMMODORE FARRAGUT AND THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The following correspondence between Commodore Farragut and Mayor Monroe we have not before published in full:

U. S. Flag-Ship Hartford,
At Anchor off the City of New-Orleans,
April 28, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor and City Council of the City of New-Orleans:

Your communication of the 28th inst. has been received, together with that of the City Council.

I deeply regret to see, both by their contents, and the continued display of the flag of Louisiana on the Court-house, a determination on the part of the city authorities not to haul it down. Moreover, when my officers and men were sent on shore to communicate with the authorities, and to hoist the United States flag on the Custom-house, with the strictest order not to use their arms unless assailed, they were insulted in the grossest manner, and the flag which had been hoisted by my orders on the Mint was pulled down and dragged through the streets.

All of which goes to show that the fire of this fleet may be drawn upon the city at any moment, and in such an event the levee would, in all probability, be cut by the shells, and an amount of distress ensue to the innocent population, which I have heretofore endeavored to assure you that I desired by all means to avoid.

The election, therefore, is with you. But it becomes my duty to notify you to remove the women and children from the city within forty-eight hours, *if I rightly understood* your determination.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-Officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

City Hall, April 28, 1862.

To Flag-Officer D. G. Farragut, United States Flag-ship Hartford:

Your communication of this morning is the first intimation I ever had that it was by your strict orders that the United States flag was attempted to be hoisted upon certain of our public edifices, by officers sent on shore to communicate with the authorities. The officers who approached me in your name disclosed no such orders and intimated no such design on your part, nor would I have for a moment entertained the remotest suspicion that they could have been invested with power to enter on such an errand while the negotiations for a surrender between you and the city authorities were still pending. The interference of any force under your command, as long as those negotiations were not brought to a close, could not be viewed by us otherwise than as a flagrant violation of those courtesies, if not of the absolute rights, which prevail between belligerents under such circumstances. My views and sentiments with reference to such conduct remain unchanged. You now renew the demand made in your former communication, and you insist on their being complied with unconditionally, under a threat of bombardment within forty-eight hours; and you notify me to remove the women and children from the city, that they may be protected from your shells.

Sir, you cannot but know that there is no possible exit from this city for a population which still exceeds in number one hundred and forty thousand, and you must therefore be aware of the utter inanity of such a notification. Our women and children cannot escape from your shells, if it be your pleasure to murder them on a question of mere etiquette. But if they could, there are but few among them who would consent to desert their families and their homes, and the graves of their relatives, in so awful a moment. They would bravely stand the sight of your shells tearing up the graves of those who are so dear to them, and would deem that they died not ingloriously by the side of the tombs erected by their piety to the memory of departed relatives.

You are not satisfied with the possession of an undefended city, opposing no resistance to your guns, because of its bearing its hard fate with something of manliness and dignity, and you wish to humble and disgrace us by the performance of an act against which our natures rebel. This satisfaction you cannot expect to obtain at our hands.

We will stand your bombardment, unarmed and undefended as we are. The civilized world will consign to indelible infamy the heart that will conceive the deed and the hand that will dare to consummate it. Respectfully, JOHN T. MONROE,
Mayor of the City of New-Orleans.

United States Flag-Ship Hartford, At Anchor
off the City of New-Orleans, April 29, 1862.

To His Honor the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans:

Sir: The Forts St. Philip and Jackson having surrendered, and all the military defences of the city being either captured or abandoned, you are required, as the sole representative of any supposed authority in the city, to haul down and suppress every ensign and symbol of Government, whether State or Confederate, except that of the United States. I am now about to raise the flag of the United States upon the Custom House, and you will see that it is respected with all the civil power of the city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your bedient servant, D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag-officer Western Gulf Blockading Squadron.

In its comments upon the first of these letters, the *Picayune*, of April 29, says:

"In the interview between the Mayor and the Federal naval officers who came with this communication, the senior officer took occasion to urge a complaint on the part of Flag-Officer Farragut, that the officer commanding the Confederate gunboat *McRae* had violated the flag of truce and his pledge to return as he came, by intentionally sinking the *McRae*. The Federal officer was briefly informed of the actual facts of the case, and given to understand that the complaint he urged had no foundation. Other complaints were advanced, and were promptly met by the Mayor. There was an evident desire on the Federal officer's part to find some pretext for harsh measures, but we are confident he failed in that respect. The thinly-veiled threat of the Flag-officer to cut the levee with shells was repeated by his messenger, as if he had an idea that the utterance of it by his superior officer was not sufficient to make us afraid. He remarked that the Flag-officer was very averse to resorting to harsh means, "but," said he, "your Honor must be aware that if we bombard the city, the levee will probably be torn by our shells, and in that case an enormous loss of human life will be occasioned." There was no need of this repetition. The atrocity of the threat was not likely to escape observation, but its iteration did not add to the terrorism its author designed to create; on the contrary, the evident desire to fix attention on it even weakened the effect it might have had on the few timid persons to be found among us."

STILL LATER INTELLIGENCE.

From the New-Orleans Papers of the 6th.

THE WEATHER.

Generally May is ushered in by regularly increasing warmth, compelling the inhabitants to cast aside every habiliment significant of Winter, and to don the lightest apparels their wardrobes can supply. But until yesterday, when we had a touch of incipient Summer, the mornings and evenings have been singularly cool, while midday was most uncomfortably hot. These alterations of temperature are generally regarded by the more experienced among us as extremely unpropitious to health. They affect to some extent the permanent residents of New-Orleans, and must, of course, be felt more sensibly by the unacclimated. We are not, therefore, surprised at hearing that many cases of sickness, and one or two cases of sun-stroke had occurred among the latter.

POLICE.

With respect to the police administration of New-Orleans, it certainly appears effective. With a large foreign military element in our midst, it might be imagined that frequent collisions would take place, and that the people would be greatly agitated. Thus far, such troubles have been entirely avoided.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council, at a meeting held on Saturday last, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the municipal authorities will continue their normal functions, with the understanding that they shall not be interfered with in all matters of police proper, unless disturbances should occur calculated to endanger the relations created by the existing state of things between the city and the invading army.

The necessities of the people require that the circulation created by the city authorities, in the name of the city, remain undisturbed.

The city authorities should have power to organize citizen patrols, in lieu of an additional force of policemen, that they may be enabled to maintain and protect the public tranquillity.

It is expected that immediate provision will be made to procure those articles of subsistence most needful, and that such measures will be taken as will secure safe means of transporting them from the place where they may be had to the City of New-Orleans.

The City Council would remind the Commanding General of the promise he made to Mr. Soule to remove the guard from the avenues of the City Hall upon the pledge taken by Mr. Soule and ratified by the Council, that the public archives shall remain intact.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Council to the Commanding General of the United States army, in possession of the city, and that the same be offered as an embodiment of the answer of the municipal authorities to the suggestions dismissed in the conference had between the General and said authorities.

GERARD STETH,
President *pro tem.* Board of Aldermen.
J. MAGIONI,
President Board of Assistant Aldermen.
JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.
Approved, May 3, 1862.

GEN. BUTLER'S RESPONSE.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, May 3, 1862.

The commanding General believes the action contemplated by these resolutions to be substantially—the European Brigade having been relieved from duty—a patrol of citizens, armed with sabres or revolvers, or both, may be added to the police, not to exceed two hundred and fifty.

The General has already taken such measures to aid the city authorities in procuring food, in the extremity of suffering, as, in his judgment and upon consultation with the Committee of the citizens have been deemed sufficient, and has transmitted copies of the accompanying orders. By command of
Major-Gen. BUTLER.

George C. Strong, A. A. G.

The above indorsement having been made by Gen. Butler, on the action of the Council, that body met Sunday, and passed the resolutions below:

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 19, issued by Maj.-Gen. Butler, with regard to the importation from the city of Mobile to the city of New-Orleans, of a boat-load of flour for the use of the citizens of New-Orleans, Mr. Moses Greenwood be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New-Orleans to attend to the shipment of said cargo of flour, and that he is authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 20, issued by Maj. Gen. Butler, with regard to the provisions of all sorts to be imported to the city by Opelousas Railroad, Mr. P. S. Wiltz be and he is hereby appointed the agent of the city of New-Orleans to attend to the transportation of said provisions and live stock, and that he is also authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That in accordance with General Order No. 21, issued by Major-Gen. Butler, with regard to the provisions, live stock and flour, now at the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers, A. B. Griffy, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed agent of the City of New-Orleans, to attend to the transportation of said provisions, live stock and flour, and that he is also authorized to take all the necessary steps to carry this resolution into effect:

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The following are the General Orders issued from Gen. Butler's headquarters, permitting the introduction of supplies of food:

Headquarters Dep't of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, May 2, 1862.

General Orders No. 19.—The Commanding General of this Department has been informed that there is now at Mobile, a stock of flour purchased by the City of New-Orleans for the subsistence of its citizens. The suffering condition of the poor of this City for want of this flour, appeals to the humanity of those having authority on either side.

For the purpose of the safe transmission of this flour to this city, the commanding General orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded to a steamboat, to be laden with the same to this place.

This safe conduct shall extend to the entire protection of the boat in coming, reasonable delay for discharge and return to Mobile.

The boat will take no passengers, save the owners and keepers of the flour, and will be subject to the strict inspection of the Harbormaster detailed from these headquarters, to whom its master will report its arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful performance of the requirements of this order, on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be allowed to pass each way with the boat, giving no intelligence to the Confederates. By command of
MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER.

Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, May 3, 1862.

General Orders No. 20.—The President, Directors and Company of the Opelousas Railroad are authorized and required to run their cars over their road, for the purpose of bringing to the City of New-Orleans all materials for provisions, marketing and supplies of food which may be offered, in order to supply the wants of the city.

No passengers, other than those having the care of such supplies, as owners and keepers, are to be permitted to come into the city, and none other are to leave the city. All other supplies are prohibited transport over the road, either way, except cotton and sugar, which may be safely brought over the road, and will be purchased at their market value by the United States, in specie.

The transmission of live stock is specially enjoined. An agent of the city government will be permitted to pass over the road, either way, stopping at all points, on the faith of a pledge of such government that he transmits no intelligence and affords no aid to the Confederates.

The officer commanding the post having the terminus of such roads within his pickets, will cause a thorough inspection of the cars and boats for the purpose of furthering this order, and will offer no other hindrance so long as this order is in good faith complied with.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. Strong, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, May 3, 1862.

General Orders, No. 21.—The Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf has been informed that live stock, flour, and provisions, purchased for subsistence of the inhabitants of the city of New-Orleans, are now at the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers.

The suffering condition of the poor of the city for want of these supplies, appeals to the humanity of those having authority on either side.

For the purpose, therefore, of the safe transmission of these supplies to the city, the commanding General orders and directs that a safe conduct be afforded for two steamboats, to be loaded with provisions, cattle and supplies of food, either alive or slaughtered, each day, if so many choose to come.

This safe conduct shall extend to their entire protection by the forces of the United States during their coming—reasonable delay for their discharge, not exceeding six days, unless in case of accident to their machinery, and in returning to or near the junction of the Red and Mississippi Rivers.

And safe conduct is further granted to boats laden, as before stated, with provisions for New-Orleans, from any point above the junction of such rivers, if at any time during which these supplies are needed, the forces of the United States should be at or above such junction.

The boats will take no passengers save the owners and keepers of the freight aforesaid, and will be subject to strict inspection of the Harbor-master, detailed from these headquarters, to whom they will report their arrival.

The faith of the city is pledged for the faithful execution of the requirements of this order, on the part of the agent of the city authorities, who will be allowed to pass with the boats either way, he giving no aid or intelligence to the Confederates.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
Geo. C. Strong, A. A. G.

A Horrible Tragedy in the Eighth Ward.

A MAN SHOT IN HIS OWN ROOM BY HIS BUSINESS PARTNER.

The neighborhood of Prince-street, near Mercer, was the scene of a horrible murder last evening. About 6½ o'clock, Mr. James Corson, a very wealthy and hitherto respectable citizen, called upon his business partner, Major John S. Watrous, at his boarding-house, in Prince-street. The facts of the case after the parties met will be better understood by the following dying deposition, taken by Coroner Wildey at 11 o'clock last evening:

John Stanley Watrous, being duly sworn, and informed that he was in a dying condition, deposed as follows—Mr. James Corson called upon me about 6½ o'clock this evening; he came into my room and shook hands with me; he sat down on the sofa, and we talked about business; he said he had been drinking a great deal during the day; I sat with him until he pretended to be asleep; I asked him if he would lie down upon the bed; he said no; I then went out to get a servant to take a package for me; the servant came to the door and got the package; all this time Corson pretended to be asleep; I walked around the room carefully, both out and in, so as not to disturb him; on my return from the outside hall door, and when close to the inner door, Mr. Corson appeared before me all at once, and fired without saying a word, and then ran out of the house; there was not an angry word between us; Mr. Corson and me have never had any words together; we have been on the best of terms; he has lost a great deal of money in business, and in our connection together we have been in the mining business; he attributes his loss to our going into this enterprise, and has said that he would not have sustained such a loss had I not got him into the business.

JOHN STANLEY WATROUS.

Sworn to this 21st day of May, 1862, before me,
John Wildey, Coroner.

The Police were immediately called in, and from the wounded man the address of Corson was ascertained. Sergeant Wright, of the Eighth Precinct, in company with another officer, was immediately dispatched to his boarding-house, in East Fourteenth-street. Upon their arrival there, they learned that he had come in a few minutes before, in great haste, and left immediately afterward without telling any one where he was going. The police telegraph was then put into operation, and in a few moments all the Stations were notified, and the officers directed to be on the lookout for the offender. Policemen were also sent to all the railroad stations and steamboat landings, where there were any conveyances out of town after that hour. Notwithstanding all the efforts that were made, Corson had not been arrested at 12 o'clock last night.

Drs. Quackenbush and Sands were immediately called in, and as thorough an examination as possible was made of the wound. They found that the ball (a very large one) had entered on the right side, in the neighborhood of the tenth rib, and it was their opinion that it had lodged in the liver, unless it had passed entirely through that organ. Under these circumstances the medical gentlemen entertain no hopes of his recovery. When our reporter left there, at 11½ o'clock last night, it was thought he could not possibly survive till this morning. The internal hemorrhage was fast weakening him, so that at times during the Coroner's examination, he could not speak sufficiently loud to be heard three feet from the bed. He is apparently about 40 years of age, and had doubtless been a strong healthy man. He has resided, more or less in this City for the last six years, and had heretofore generally made his home at one of the first-class up town hotels. He is reputed to be very wealthy. Mr. Corson is also said to be a man of large fortune. They have been engaged in business together for several years, and no difficulty was ever known to exist between them.

For New-Orleans.

Philadelphia, Thursday, May 22.

The steamer *Suwannee* sailed this morning with a full cargo for New-Orleans. She carries no mails.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Call of the Government for Recruits.

More Difficulty About the Fugitive Slave Law.

The Mail Arrangements Between New-York and New-Orleans.

Preliminary Proceedings in the Humphreys Impeachment Case.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, May 22.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

The War Department has called for no definite number of troops, but has reopened the recruiting stations, lately closed by order. Some new regiments will be raised for special service, as in Kentucky, for the military commandant appointed there. Beyond this, no formal call has been made on States for volunteers. The main object is to obtain a reserve to fill up existing regiments. The radicals exaggerate this matter.

THE HUMPHREYS IMPEACHMENT CASE.

The ceremony resolving the Senate into a Court of Impeachment to receive the managers appointed by the House to exhibit articles of impeachment in the case of West H. Humphreys, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Districts of Tennessee, attracted a large audience to-day. The swearing of the Vice-President by Secretary Forney, and in turn the administering of the oath by the Vice-President to each of the Senators; the proclamation of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the entry and reception of the House Managers, of whom Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, was the spokesman, all excited intense interest, as much by their novelty as their solemnity.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASES.

The yesterday's fugitive slave case, defended before the Commissioners by Mr. Dean and adjourned to this morning for decision, resulted in favor of the claimant.

A fugitive was rescued yesterday by his master and taken to Maryland. To-day they were both sent for by the Provost-Marshal—as, before any fugitive can be given up, the Military Governor requires proof of the owner's loyalty.

As the Seventy-sixth New-York Regiment were, this morning, debouching into the avenue from Seventh-street, two men dashed at a couple of colored men attached to the regiment, and attempted to take them off. The negroes struggled, hung to lamp-posts, halloed, &c., until the soldiers, made aware of the trouble, broke ranks, and, after severely handling the slave-catchers, rescued the terror-strickan contrabands. The interference of the Police was dispensed with by the soldiers, who, with fixed bayonets, ordered all to stand off. One of the kidnappers was badly wounded.

Thus are we daily entertained with the troublesome negro, and until the vexed question is disposed of Washington will continue to be the scene of discreditable squabbles.

GOOD NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The news from abroad is healthful. It is ascertained that the rumors of intervention have been the creations of the desires of the Secessionists, and are without foundation in fact.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE.

The tax bill was discussed in the Senate to-day. Mr. Sherman proposed a tax of ten cents per gallon on whiskey on hand.

THE EXCHANGE OF COL. WOOD.

Mr. Odell, to-day, obtained written instructions from the War Department to Gen. Wool, ordering the exchange of Col. Wood, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, at the earliest possible moment. It is understood that Gen. Wool will be able to effect the exchange at once, and thus give the gallant Colonel, who has been impatiently waiting at his Long Island farm an opportunity to join his regiment, and again see active service. It will be remembered that Col. Lee and Maj. Revere, who came from Richmond with Col. Wood, were exchanged, and returned to their regiments some time since.

GEN. WADSWORTH RECONSIDERS.

Gen. Wadsworth has to-day, at the request of the President, reconsidered his acceptance of a command in McDowell's Department, and will not relinquish his position here for the present.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW.

A delegation of New-York merchants and the California Congressional delegation will appear before the Committee of Ways and Means in the morning to urge a favorable report upon the proposed amendment to the warehouse law, whereby the time for retaining goods in bond will be extended to three years as formerly—a system which is alleged to have suited merchats much better than the present one.

A NATIONAL FOUNDRY ON THE HUDSON.

The New-York delegation in Congress meet at the Capitol in the morning to consider the subject of establishing a National foundry upon the Hudson.

COINAGE IN NEW-YORK.

The delegation will also consider the bill introduced into the House establishing a Coinage Department in New-York. The justness of the measure is generally acknowledged, and its friends speak hopefully of its passage.

ADJOURNMENT.

The first sign of an early adjournment of Congress is the session held this evening. This will be followed by other evening sessions, to be occupied principally with speeches, so that the regular sessions may be devoted to the finishing up of the large amount of work yet on hand. An adjournment about the 20th of next month is expected.

PROMOTED.

Capt. Ambrose Thompson, Jr., of New-York, recently thanked in the general orders for his gallant conduct at the battle of Winchester, and for his devoted attention to the business of the Quartermaster's Department in the field, has been promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army on the Staff of Gen. Halleck, but assigned for present duty to Gen. Shields' department.

RETURNED UNION PRISONERS.

The eight hundred returned Union prisoners now here are being paid their ration-money for the time of their captivity, mainly at the rate of twenty cents per day, and will all be paid their monthly dues within a very short period. The Government intends allowing each man to determine whether he will take a discharge or return to the service after a furlough or exchange.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Information has been received at the State Department, from the United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, that the increased duty of 2½ per cent. on all imports levied upon an increased valuation of 10 per cent., to be paid in cash, went into effect on the 1st of January last; also, that the increased duty of 2½ per cent., making 10 per cent. in all, upon all exports, went into effect on the 1st of March last.

STEAMERS FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS MAIL SERVICE.

Spofford, Tileston & Co. have offered their steamers to the Post-office Department as mail steamers between New-York and New-Orleans *via* Key West, at a compensation agreed upon, and the Postmaster-General has has accepted them for temporary service. The mails will therefore be dispatched by these steamers with more regularity. They will also be forwarded as heretofore by Government transports sailing from New-York.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

The following order has been issued by the Secretary-of-War:

"Brig.-Gen. C. P. Buckingham, United States Volunteers, is assigned to special duty in the War Department, from the 1st inst., as Commissary-General of prisoners; and commanding officers having charge of prisoners will, as soon as practicable, forward to this office lists of prisoners, showing their rank, regiment, where captured, date of confinement, and where confined. Similar lists will be furnished of new detachments as often as they may arrive at their several places of confinement.

By order of the President of the United States, Assistant-Surgeon J. J. Butler, U. S. A., is hereby stricken from the rolls of the army."

A CORRECTION

Capt. Livingston has been appointed to the Norfolk Navy-yard, and not Capt. Ritchie, as heretofore published.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, May 22.

Several petitions were presented for a Bankrupt act.

Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented a petition from citizens of Maryland, asking for the better enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law in the District of Columbia, that they may secure a large number of slaves which are now in the District.

Mr. Clark, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) presented a petition from Mr. Morris, of New-Hampshire, a soldier of 1812, and who, when the rebellion broke out, sent his only son, 19 years of age, to the war. The son is now killed, and the old man and his wife are left without the means of support. He asks that Congress give him relief.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the official reports of the late battles on the Mississippi River.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect persons of African descent from unconstitutional seizure as fugitive slaves, or seizure by disloyal persons.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (States Rights,) objected to the present consideration of the resolution. Laid over.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill donating lands for the benefit of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Messrs. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) and Williamson opposed the motion.

The bill was taken up, by Yeas 23, Nays 19.

The bill was then further discussed till 1 o'clock.

At 1 o'clock the Senate proceeded to organize itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of West H. Humphreys.

The Secretary of the Senate administered the following oath to the Vice-President:

"I, Hannibal Hamlin, do solemnly swear that in all things appertaining to the trial and impeachment of West H. Humphreys, late District Judge of the United States, for the several districts in Tennessee, I will do impartial justice according to law, so help me God."

The oath was then administered to Senators, four at a time advancing to the Secretary's desk.

The House was notified that the Senate was organized into a High Court of Impeachment, and ready to receive Managers of the trial for impeachment from the House.

The Managers on the part of the House, Messrs. Bingham, Pendleton, Dunlop and Train, appeared at the door of the Senate.

Mr. Bingham said:

"Mr. President—We are appointed on the part of the House as Managers of the trial and impeachment of West H. Humphreys, late District Judge of the United States for the several districts of Tennessee, and to appear at the bar of the Senate and present articles of impeachment against the said West H. Humphreys."

The Vice-President—The Managers on the part of the House will please be seated in the seats prepared for them within the bar of the Senate.

The Managers took seats at a table which had been placed directly in front of the Vice-President's desk, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made a proclamation:

"All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Managers from the House exhibit to the Senate the articles of impeachment against West H. Humphreys."

The Managers then rising, Mr. Bingham read the articles of impeachment made by the House against West H. Humphreys for high crimes and misdemeanors, and demanded, in the name of all the people of the United States and House of Representatives, that said West H. Humphreys be called upon to answer to the high crimes alleged against him.

The Vice-President then informed the Managers that the Senate would take the proper order in the case, and that due notice would be given the House of the same.

Hereupon the Court adjourned for the present.

The Senate took up the Tax bill. The galleries, which had been crowded during the Court proceedings, were soon empty.

The consideration of the amendments of the Committee of Finance was resumed.

One of which, making the the bonds of the Collector a lien on the real estate of the Collector and his sureties, was rejected.

On the amendment raising the tax on whisky from fifteen cents to twenty, Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment, on the ground that it would almost entirely put a stop to the manufacture of whisky till the present supply was exhausted, making a discrimination in favor of the speculator, and of the large supply on hand.

Mr. Sumner moved to make the tax 25 cents per gallon, which was rejected, and the amendment of the Committee adopted.

By consent, Mr. McDougall, of California, (Opp.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for any information he may have received since his message of April 14, in regard to the present condition of Mexico, or the reported dissolution of the alliance of the European Powers in that country. Adopted.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Senate issue a summons, in the usual form, to West H. Humphreys, to answer to the impeachment made by the House of Representatives, the summons to be returnable on the 9th day of June, and that the High Court of Impeachment adjourn to the 9th day of June. Adopted.

After further consideration of the Tax bill, the Senate adjourned, having reached the 63d section of the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, May 22.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported back from the Post-office Committee the bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails by requiring railroad companies to enter into a contract with the Postmaster-General, and in case of failure to agree upon compensation, the same shall be fixed and determined by the Court of Claims.

Mr. Colfax explained that the bill was to liberate the Government from the combination of railroad interests, who now dictate their own terms.

Mr. Diven, of New-York, (Rep.,) and Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) opposed the bill on the ground that it proposed an unjust interference with private rights as secured under law.

The bill was passed by four majority.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bills.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rising to a personal explanation, said he found in the *Globe* language which he did not, yesterday, hear uttered on this floor, and part of this language was not on the notes of the reporter. He caused the alleged interpolated words to be read, as follows:

"Mr. Voorhees—Whenever the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

Mr. Kelly—I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. Voorhees—You shall yield. I denounce the member's statement as false, and I denounce him as a calumniator.

The Speaker—The gentleman from Indiana is out of order and will take his seat.

Mr. Voorhees—I will allow no man to impeach my loyalty to this Government, and especially I will not allow the member from Pennsylvania, who has signalized himself on this floor only for nothing except the defence of thieves."

Mr. Kelly, after the Clerk had read the above, said that he did not hear such remarks, and that they were not all noted by the reporter. The country would judge of the mendacity of the denial of the fact that Floyd, Cobb and Thompson were members of James Buchanan's Cabinet, and perpetrated the outrages he (Kelly) had designated, and the country would recognize the mendacity of that denial. The man who could secretly interpolate language of that kind in a public report is a liar and a scoundrel. [Hisses and calls to order.]

The Speaker reminded the gentleman that language of that kind must not be used in the hall, and addressed a few words of seasonable advice to the galleries for hissing.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, (Opp.,) explained that the denial he yesterday made was [illegible] considered as impeachment of the (Kelly's) loyalty, and not as to the members of Buchanan's Cabinet. He uttered the words as printed in the Globe, nearly all of which were found in the notes taken at the reporters' desk. He did not furnish two pages, as the member did, (Kelly,) but about five words. He made the remarks as printed; he meant them; he stood by them.

Here the matter ended.

Debate on the Confiscation bills was continued until the adjournment, and an evening session was held for general debate.

At 11½ o'clock adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A large number of wounded soldiers arrived here last night, some by the *Daniel Webster*, and others by railroad from Philadelphia. These latter left Baltimore at 7 o'clock on Wednesday night; were there crowded on a freight train and dragged along for sixteen hours before reaching Philadelphia. Many of them were terribly exhausted before the end of the journey. All these invalids belong to the army of the Peninsula, and are chiefly soldiers who have dropped, from disease or fatigue, on the march from Yorktown on to Richmond. We append a list of their names:

A. Bannock, Co. K, 66th N. Y.
N. Wheeler, Co. B, 19th Ms.
C. Dorsey, Co. C, 66th N. Y.
H. Schimdt, Co. F, 52d N. Y.
A. Fisher, Co. F, 26th N. Y.
A. Morang, Co. B, 11th Me.
F. Ostronie, Co. B, 19th Mass.
Feank Quin, Co. K., 11th Me.
F. Thompson, Co. M, 13th Pa.
C. Merrith, Co. B, 19th Mass.
M. McMarn, Co. G, 11th Me.
C. Chapman, Co. G, 56th N. Y.
J. Littenberger, Co. H, 52d N. Y.
G. W. Butterfield, Co. E, 11th Maine.
Elmer L. Lolburgh, Co. G, 11th Maine.
Ed. G. Davis, Co. E, 11th Me.
Geo. Hayes, Co. B, 73d N. Y.
A. P. Herman, Co. G, 11th Me.
A. Bora, Co. H, 92d N. Y.
C. Keyan, Co. F, 63d N. Y.
A. D. Lott, Co. K, 11th Me.
B. D. Steward, Co. K, 11th Me.
G. M. Sylvester, Co. D, 15th Massachusetts.
E. H. Bullard, Co. F, 15th Mass.
L. Schlessingsson, Co. G, 62d New-York.
A. K. P. Twombley, Co. K, 11th Maine.
H. C. Pell, Co. B, 104th Pa.
G. W. Johnson, Co. B, 104th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. A. Lord, Co. B, 11th Me.
J. Casey, Co. H, 74th N. Y.
E. B. Kelley, Co. A, 31st Pa.
S. C. Elwell, Co. K, 11th Me.
J. McElroy, Co. C, 66th N. Y.
A. Evans, Co. H, 66th N. Y.
J. Lufft, Co. D, 55th N. Y.
S. L. Cummings, Co. 19th Massachusetts.
E. Smith, Co. K, 98th N. Y.
S. Wilksheimer, Co. K, 66th New-York.
Lt. J. D. Stanwood, Co. D, 11th Maine.
F. Walcot, Co. K, 66th N. Y.
J. Watkins, Co. E, 100th New-York.
Geo. H. Weighand, Co. E, 100th New-York.
Jno. W. Mansfield, Co. K, 1st New-York Cavalry.
Geo. Olmstead, Jr., Co. C, 92d New-York.
G. Laurence, Co. C, 92d New-York.
Corp. W. A. Kennett, Co. A, 19th Massachusetts.
Michiael Sullivan, Co. D, 1st New-York Cavalry.
E. H. Springer, Co. I, 11th Maine.
L. Muller, Co. E, 66th N. Y.
Jno. H. Burns, Co. H, 52d New-York.
Orin Spink, Co. B, 5th Mich.
Jno. Tinkspuller, Co. E, 56th New-York.
Jno. P. Brennan, Co. E, 96th Pennsylvania.
F. Kogal, Co. E, 52d N. Y.
C. Iddel, Co. C, 52d N. Y.
Jno. K. Ruppers, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
Geo. Kineil, Co. G, 105th Pa.
Chn. Kuntzman, Co. E, 52d New-York.
W. Calhoun, Co. K, 52d N. Y.
J. Leoffler, Co. B, 52d N. Y.
J. Hogan, Co. E, 52d N. Y.
F. Spieker, Co. K, 52d N. Y.
Geo. Jones, Co. E, 8th N. Y.
C. Williams, Co. D, 3d N. Y.
Andrew J. Wickers, Co. F, 93d New-York.
G. L. Walker, Co. C, 85th N. Y.
C. Hale, Co. E, 85th N. Y.
W. Hightley, Co. K, 66th N. Y.
B. Larrabee, Co. H, 19th Mass.
J. P. Darling, Co. F, 93d N. Y.
P. Carrol, Co. E, 52d N. Y.
C. Bush, 7th N. Y. Battery.
Oscar Tomey, Co. F, 95th N. Y.
Jos. French, Co. F, 65th N. Y.
Pat. Haley, Co. G, 57th [illegible]
Ord. Sergt. F. J. McDonald, Co. E, 73d N. Y.
J. F. Star, Co. I, 2d R. I.
J. M. Shaw, Co. D, 10th Mass.
John Beck, Co. A, 93d Pa.
C. McMillan, 8th N. Y. Bat.
O. E. Sturtevant, 1st Berd'n
W. L. Davenport, Co. C, 1st Berdan.
Hugh Kofft, Co. C, 1st Berd.
G. Duffy, Col. 103d Penn.
J. J. White, Co. A, 19th Mass.
F. Parker, Co. K, 1st Berdan.
Samuel Thompson, colored.
James Magee, Co. H, 105th Pennsylvania.
Isaac Stevens, Co. H, 8th New-York.
C. H. Ackerman, 1st Berdan.
T. L. Sangree, Co. B, 63d Pa.
W. J. Campbell, Co. I, 53d Pa.
Jno. Truesler, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Cavalry.
Allan Jellson, Co. I, 7th Mass.
M. R. Mould, Co. A, 50th N. Y.
W. H. Harrington, Co. H, 5th Michigan.
J. L. Galluett, Co. H, 105th Pa.
J. J. W. Ray, Co. H, 105th Pa.
Jno. Parsons, Co. F, 104th Pa.
W. Rhodes, Co. H, 105th Pa.
W. Watson, Co. G, 104th Pa.
G. Ostrander, Co. I, 72d N. Y.
J. Eldridge, Co. C, 11th Me.
F. Schoffendorffer, Co. K, 52d N. Y.
Sergt. A. D. Plummer, Co. C, 11th Me.
A. S. Annis, Co. I, 11th Me.
D. Tallman, Co. F, 105th Pa.
Bar. Levy, Co. F, 66th N. Y.
C. W. Bush, 7th N. Y. Bat.
E. Walling, 7th N. Y. Bat.
J. Weed, Co. B, 73d N. Y.
J. Funday, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
A. Peterson, Co. F, 52d N. Y.
E. C. Thatcher, Co. I, 57th Pennsylvania.
M. Leary, Co. F, 96th Penn.
M. Seib, Co. C, 96th Penn.
D. T. Brown, Co. F, 96th Penn.
J. Barnes, Co. F, 96th Penn.
G. W. Sayre, Co. D, 61st Penn.
E. S. Smith, Co. A. 96th Penn.
Wm. Lord, Co. A. 96th Penn.
Ira Chappel, Co D, 52d Penn.
J. Gigler, Co. F, 66th N. Y.
D. D. York, Co. C, 86th N. Y.
R. Sutherlin, Co. G, 7th Mich.
G. E. Bostwick, Co. C, 85th N. Y.
F. Simpson, Co. A, 96th Pa.
J. T. Powell, Co. C, 11th Me.
Jno. Keefe, Co. K, 11th Me.
Geo. Perry, Co. E, 2d R. I.
Morris Brower, Co. C, 1st U. S. Chasseurs.
J. Baldwin, Co. B, 66th N. Y.
Jerome Dixon, 8th N. Y. Art.
Wm. J. McCarthy, Co. E, 73d New-York.
M. Pollard, Co. E, 73d N. Y.
W. H. Turner, Co. B, 75th N. Y.
H. A. Grove, Co. C, 73d N. Y.
T. J. Turner, Co. F, 50th New-York.
D. B. Eaton, Co. G, 56th N. Y
G. Hartford, Co. A, 20th Mass.
W. D. Curley, Co. E, 85th N. Y.
O. L. Closson, Co. B, 104th Pa.
H. Seeley, Co. G, 93d N. Y.
A. Gibbons, Co. H, 92d N. Y.
M. Strong, Co. E, 100th N. Y.
R. O'Brien, Co. A, 92d N. Y.
J. Atkins, Co. D, 61st Penn.
E. J. Dodge, Co. E, 11th Me.
W. Rickey, Co. G, 92d N. Y.
J. S. Hodgdon, Co. E, 11th Me.
Lewis Socien, Co. H, 92d N. Y.
C. Oakes, Co. C, 11th Maine.
F. Smith, Co. H, 67th N. Y.
D. F. McNiel, Co. K, 19th Massachusetts.
N. Schaffer, Co. D, 61st Pa.
D. Barrett, Co. K, 19th Mass.
A. S. Chase, C. A. 19th Mass.
A. H. Greenleaf, Co. A, 19th Massachusetts.
H. Wagner, Co. H, 19th Massachusetts.
Jno. Chapman, Co. E, 93d New-York.
J. Kelley, Co. F, 62d N. Y.
H. F. Brentmann, Co. F, 52d New-York.
N. Brown, Co. H, 85th N. Y.
Corp. C. H. P. Stevens, Co. C, 5th Maine.
C. Wilder, Co. F, 52d N. Y.
D. M. Henslow, Co. C. 92d New-York.
W. A. Ramsdell, Co. C, 11th Maine.
H. Dunton, Co. G, 96th N. Y.
W. Gilbert, Co. K, 98th N. Y.
C. W. White, Co. I, 11th Me.
A. Strong, Co. H, 92d N. Y.
U. C. Luffrician, 1st New-York Artillery.
Seth M. Thomas, Co. D, 5th Michigan.
A. B. Beecher, Co. D, 93d New-York.
W. W. Ellithorp, Co. D, 93d New-York.
Philip Wining, Co. A, 105th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. F. Scultz, Co. I. 52d New-York.
Jos. Offenheim, Co. B, 52d New-York.
Hyenry Patrick, Co. D, 52d New-York.
Chn. Meikel, Co. C, 52d N. Y.
Sergt. A. Patten, Co. K, 11th Maine.
J. Michels, Co. E, 66th N. Y
A. Endreas, Co. E, 52d N. Y.
L. Mackenhenner, Co. G 66th New-York.
J. Showenhenn, Co. K, 52d New-York.
Jos. Fay, Co. I, 52d N. Y.
John B. Eddleheim, Co. F, 56th New-York.
F. French, Co. D, 56th N. Y.
E. Brainerd, Co. C, 92d N. Y.
L. Becher, Co. F, 93d N. Y.
J. Darcy, Co. G, 66th N. Y.
Jno. Troxel, Co. K, 93d Pa.
Jno. Petrey, Co. A, 93d Pa.
Hy. Brazer, Co. B, 7th Mich.
Jno. Eardman, Co. H, 96th Pa.
A. C. Serven, Co. K, 92d N. Y.
J. McGinnis, Co. K, 92d N. Y.
Wm. Tobin, Co. K, 92d N. Y.
A. D. Grow, Co. B, 52d Pa.
Geo. Storms, Co. C, 93d Pa.
George Bleistein, Co. A, 93d Pennsylvania.
M S. Hutchinson, Co. C, 3d Maine.
Sam. Dunchel, band 104th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Peter, band 104th Penn.
Jesse Heliger Co. B, 104th Pennsylvania.
G. W. Robinson, Co. B, 104th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Davis, Co. F, 104th Pennsylvania.
J. Hulich, Co. F 104th Penn.
H. G. Houch, Co. H, 104th Pennsylvania.
C. Staffey, Co. H, 104th Penn.
D. G. Chapman, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts.
D. Holmes, Co. D, 57th Pa.
C. Benson, Co. D, 57th Pa.
S. Blair, Co. I, 103d Pa.
T. Maxwell, Co. B, 73d N. Y.
J. Robinson, Co. G, 81st N. Y.
S. Thompson, Co. I, 2d Mass.
Wm. Henry, Co. K, 105th Pa.
M. Needs, Co. K, 105th Pa.
M. Faith, Co. K, 105th Pa.
W. D. Strang, Co. B, 62d N. Y.
B. F. Haskell, Co. H, 19th Mass.
Sol. Livingston, Co. K, 66th N. Y.
Geo. Skiff, Co. D, 92d N. Y.
W. J. Smith, Co. F, 85th N. Y.
M. Roderick, Co. I, 11th Me.
B. B. Kennedy, 6th U. S. Cavalry.
J. W. Bridgeman, Co. B, 104th Penn.
J. Gleason, Co. I, 96th Penn.
G. Davidson, Co. I, 96th Penn.
A. Kuntzleman, Co. G, 96th Pennsylvania.
P. Reynolds, Co. I, 57th Penn.
E. Crandell, Co. I. 96th Penn.
Jno Boler, Co. I, 96th Penn.
B. F. Hill, Co. E, 10th Me.
J. M. Perkins, Co. I. 11th Me.
D. S. Ramsey, Co. I, 103d Penn.
E. L. Warren, Co. I, 93d N. Y.
H. Criger, Co. G, 1st N. Y. Cavalry.

[Advertisement.]

A Significant Verdict.—It is the verdict of a majority of our fashionables, this season, that Knox's new Hat for gents is the handsomest Spring style ever yet produced in this City. Consequently it is in great demand at No. 212 Broadway, where it disputes the palm with the elegant "McClellan Cap."

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Bow! Wow!! Wow!!!—The bow wows remain at the Museum only this week. Two days more only to see them. Every variety of dog known is to be seen there, and the very finest of every breed.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Havana—T. C. Lyod, G. Dieno, August Richen, A. Cooper, V. Nova, Rev. Edward Bayard, Ed. Turk, J. Bustamanta, A. Jopia, A. Lohnse, H. Schlisch, Samuel B. Driggs and nephew, Henry Hockmouth, V. Varguez, D. Eastiney, E. S. Hewitt, J. D. Garcia and wife, P. W. Hines, S. de Castro, B. Vergaza, M. Martinez, Chas. A. Duval and wife, T. W. Hill, F. Hagelstein, wife and 3 children, Alberto Catro, Jno. Merna, J. G. de [illegible], Henry Lang, G. Lafonss, W. G. Keenau, W. H. Merrick, T. Ulacia, J. E. Lopez, Domingo Ulacia, M.-L. Herrara, Miss Carroll, Mrs. Davis, Henry Berte, Joseph Barfol, T. D. Garcia, A. C. Allen, Wm. Wilkaman, Eugene Martin, C. Schultz, G. J. Henz, James C. Jessup, Thos. J. Field, W. A. Conich, B. Faldaracend, the Bishop of Sandwich, 3 Misses Vernier and servant, F. Vernier and brother, Mrs. Churchill, 3 children and servants, L. H. Chandley, John J. Woodfine, Charles W. Coolidge, James Mills, Wm. Gross and wife, A. M. Starrs, G. E. Valcuscus, J. Lapham, Jno. Hinck, Geo. Hines, S. E. McLean, M. Thompson, F. A. Paine, Walter Deane, F. Wolf and wife, D. Estelle, J. Murphy, J. B. Freeman, J. D. Balone, Henry Burnham, A. Valdes, H. W. Lalorts, Jno. Weber, James McGregor, Geo. Spellman, B. Paysfit, D. F. B. Bornda, G. W. Chester, Philip Milligan, J. M. Daniell, Charles Bayor, C. G. F. Hick, D. W. Witmore, Robert Lefferts, S. Dements, J. B. Dements, J. Whitford.—Total, 108.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 36 | Sun sets.... 7 17 | Moon rises... 1 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 46 | Gov. Island. 4 35 | Hell Gate.... 5 57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 22.

Cleared.

Steamship Plantagenet, Beard, Kingstown, Walden & Booth.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.

[illegible] A. Farnsworth, Rich, Boston; [illegible] Hamilton, Bermuda, McCall & Prince; [illegible] Keller, Nassau, John E. Sinnett; Mary Allen, [illegible] Barbadoes, master; Naiad Queen, [illegible] C. Van Brunt & Slaght; [illegible] Ralph Post, Bowley, New-Orleans, [illegible] Sloop W. H. Bowen, [illegible] Providence, [illegible]

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Penguin, Lieut. commanding [illegible] Williamson, Mosquito Inlet, Fla., May [illegible], Port Royal [illegible], via St. Helena Sound 9th. Spoke, during the passage, schr. Pilot's Bride, for New-York, brig [illegible] Cardenas for Philadelphia, and boarded brig [illegible] Cardenas for New-York.

U. S. Sanitary Hospital ship Daniel Webster, [illegible] White House 30 hours, with sick and wounded.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Havana May 17, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. May [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock A. M., 20 miles south of Hatteras, passed U. S. steam transport Ocean Queen, bound S.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Victory, Ainsworth, Liverpool April 12, with mdse. and 513 passengers to David Ogden. For last 12 ds. had westerly winds, with much fog. One death, (infant.)

Bark Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, Cuba, 20 ds., sugar and molasses to Geo. S. Stephenson. Sld. in co. with bark Fannie, for Philadelphia. May 8, lat. 28, lon. [illegible], was boarded by U. S. bark Pursuit, Lieut. commanding Cutter, all well.

Bark J. M. Thurston, (of Bangor,) Gilkey, Matanzas May 10, with sugar to B. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with barks G. S. Hunt, for New-York, S. W. Holbrook, for Portland.

Bark Eagle, Baker, Port Royal May 15, in ballast to S. W. Lewis.

Bark S. Peiro, (Ital.) Cafiero, Castle la Mar 48 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain & Phelps.

Brig Three Sisters, (of Waldoboro,) Pinkham, Cumberland Harbor May 4, with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with Br. schr. Sutton, for Halifax. Had light easterly winds and calms most of the passage. May 21, off Barnegat, came in collision with pilot boat Washington, No 4; carried away the brig's foreyard, tore sails and done other damage, it being thick at the time.

Brig Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall 21 ds., with cocoa and coffee to J. F. Joy. May 18, lat. 31 56, lon. 73 7, spoke schr. J. M. Lane, 15 ds. from St. Andrew's for New-York. May 11, lat. 23 9, lon. 83 50, was boarded by U. S. sloop-of-war Marion, all well.

Brig Mary Cobb, Young, Santa Cruz May 1, with sugar, molasses, &c., to R. W. Trundy. Had heavy N. E. weather most of the passage.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New-Haven,) Parmelee, Santa Crux 12 ds. with molasses to Bishop & Bros., of New-Haven. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Palermo 40 ds., passed Gibraltar April 18, with fruit, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Crocus, (of Gardiner,) Burk, Trinidad, Cuba, April 24, with sugar to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig Lyra, Gray, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Hattie Ross, (of Portland,) Buland, Arroyo, via Bobes, P. R., May 1, with sugar, &c., Miller & Houghton. May 15, lat. 3[illegible] 67, lon. 75, lost foremast-head and maintopmast.

Schr. El Dorado, Cole, Elizabethport, with coal for Salem.

Schr. A. Baker, (of Harwich,) Baker, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to C. Ackerly. Left no vessels.

Schr. Spencer D., Penney, Hatteras Inlet May 14, in ballast to U. S. Assistant-Quartermaster.

Schr. B. Stokeley, Colburn, St. Domingo City 13 ds., with hides and logwood to A. C. Rossire & Co.

Schr. Magellan, Nunan, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., in ballast and 27 steerage passengers to master.

Schr. Lady of the Ocean, Tibbetts, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. Henry Finch, Dewey, York River 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Geo. Dummer, Jr., (U. S. transport,) Chambers, Yorktown 5 ds.; in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. John Tway, Gilman, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. J. C. Waldron, Small, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Nimrod, Patterson, Yorktown 6 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Time, Harris, Cape Charles, Md., 4 ds., corn.
Schr. W. Stevens, Foss, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Zulma, Lamson, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.
Schr. Columbia, Richards, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Clarissa, Osborn, Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.
Schr. G. B. Smith, Souper, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.
Schr. Fountain, Davis, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.
Schr. Connecticut, Deane, Middletown 2 ds.
Schr. Hartford, Deane, Middletown 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Augusta.
Schr. A. J. Dyer, Cottrell, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Governor, Chase, Elizabethport, for Dennis.
Schr. Bangor, Jordan, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Zelma, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

BELOW—Ship Riga, Freeto, from Sagua la Grande.
Bark Geo. S. Hunt, Woodbury, from St. Thomas.

SAILED—Br. steamship Plantagenet, for Kingston, Jamaica.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Oriental, wrecked on Body's Island, N. C., was an iron-built vessel of 1,485 tons, rated A 1, and built in 1861; owned by Mora Brother, Navarro & Co., and insured in Wall-street for $175,000.

Buffalo, May 22.—The schr. Rapid, from the Upper Lakes, bound down, with a cargo of grain, sunk off the Clay Banks, by collison with the schr. Narragansett, last night. The R. was 261 tons, rated A 2.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

By pilot boat Mary E. Fish, No. 4—May 20, off the Highlands, brig H. S. Stetson, from Porto Rico for Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BACCHANTE REVELS.
PRETTY WAITER GIRLS,
AS THEY APPEAR
DISPLAYING THEIR CHARMS
AT
OLYMPIC HALL,
PHILADELPHIA.
BRILLIANT SKETCHES
OF OUR ARTIST,
FATTY STEWART
EXECUTING THE GRAND PAS DE ZEPHYR.
SEE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That any persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, in this City, on the 2d day of June, 1862, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and at the same hour of each and every day up to and including the 12th day of June, 1862.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
} Commissioners.

New-York, May 20, 1862.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Nineteith-street, from Third-avenue to the East River in the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be taxed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court, at his office, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
WILLIAM L. COLE,
GILBERT PALMER,
} Commissioners.

New-York, May 19, 1862.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire balance of a jobber's stock of wines, liquors and segars, small stores, &c., consisting of fine old brandies, whiskys, gins, sherry and port wines, champagnes, &c., in casks, cases and bottles. Also, preserves, catsups, extracts, coffee, prunes, &c. Also, 50,000 cigars of various brands. The above are guaranteed as per sample, in every respect, and will be sold without reserve.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS CURED, FOR ONE cent each, by using DR. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator, a new, harmless, and certain cure for corns, bunions, callosities, frosted and blistered feet, &c. Warranted to produce results satisfactory and surprising; 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price and six cents. Sold by druggists. DR. J. BRIGGS, Proprietor, and Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant American young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. City reference given if required. Call, for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, 3d floor, front room.

GREAT SALE, THIS DAY, AT 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. 23 Dey-st., in continuance of the great auction sale of printers' and bookbinders' tools and materials; printing presses; copper-plate, embossing, and standing screw presses, lathes, &c. See auction head.

AS CLERK OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY an experienced man, a situation as shipping or out-door clerk, porter, or in any capacity where his services may be required; good references given. Call or address P. L. T., No. 175½ Elm-st., near Broome.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) for Peekskill, and intermediate landings, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

$500.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, to take the place of a retiring partner, in an established and profitable brokerage business. For particulars inquire of THOMAS RIPTON, No. 36 Maiden-lane.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, WITH two large closets adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family. Good reference given and required. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT will resume her trips to Bridgeport on TUESDAY, May 27, leaving daily at 12 o'clock noon, from Peck-slip, pier No. 26 E. R. Freight taken.